54

137738

The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,603 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1887.

SHIPPING.

...ULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...O, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, ... PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, ...TE, AND MARSEILLES.

...E OF DEPARTURES.

...H. I.	Captain	TUESDAY.
...r. Hamlyn		5th July
...V. C. Andrews		12th "
...F. Briscoe		19th "
...G. Stead		26th "
W. D. Worcester		2nd Aug
R. G. Marcy		9th "
...Andowne		16th "
J. R. Hester		23rd "
W. A. Wheler		30th "

...of these vessels has ...with every ...ort including ...

...roceed direct to London ... M. via Marseilles. By the ...on change vessels at Suez, ...lymouth. ...ombining Railway Fare from ...es registered for places in ...

...Company's Dockyard, ...y of sailing, to convey ...

...STRAITS, CHINA, ...TRALIA. ...On or about ...5th July ...e.....2nd " ...mson...5th August ...eatly Reduced Rates ...s apply to ...W. ULOTH, ...& O. S. N. Company.

...ALE ITALIANA ...ROMBATTINO.

...Alban Mail-steamers ...BOMBAY at regular inter... ...days, calling at ADEN, ...PORT SAID, MESSINA, ...MARSEILLES, and from ...below :—

...ely Rs. 500, Rs. 340, ... 320, ... 300. ...sively inclusive of Wine. ...allee transhipment at Genoa. ...Baggage will be delivered in LON... ...ARDS, to the extent allowed in the ...

...to Return Tickets. Special Rates for ...

...or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
4,000	600	29th June.
5,000	850	19th July. 1st Sept.
5,000	800	5th Aug. 29 Sept.
5,000	800	26th Aug. 13th July.

...TS WITH THROUGH BOOKINGS can now obtain ...RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK ...Sea Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT ...REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BOMBAY	1,200	9th July.

...r Handbooks of Information and other particulars ...ding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

...House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

...ETTO ... HUNGARIAN ...LOYD'S ... S. N. Co.

...-MONTHLY LINE OF ...AMERS ...WEEN BOMBAY BRINDISI & ...

...mers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail
...Bulgaria		3000	500	1887.
...Mathews		3000	500	9th July.

...ies on board of each August, ...ctions and ... OF PASSAGE MONEY, ...teamer.

	1st Class.	3rd Class.
BRINDISI	Rs. 599	Rs. 300

...TICKETS are now issued available for ... ...the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
BRINDISI	Rs. 805	Rs. 493

...ssible Wine or Beer supplied at small ...

...IGH TICKETS TO LONDON ... ...through 1st Class Single and Return ...ed at specially Reduced Rates, including ...ays from Trieste.

...ADAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, ... 25th, of each month.

...their luggage are conveyed free on ...he Company's steam launch, on the day of ...

...EAM ... COLOMBO, PENANG, ...INGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

...ner.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
...I. Mathews		1200	600	11th July.

...ge will be received and on board after sunset, on the ...her particulars ... freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

...House, 60, Church ... Gate Street. ...ay, June 14, 1887.

...EIP AND COMPANY'S ...SELLITZ POWDER.

...ge Making the ...Celebrated Mineral Water of the ...ation to an Effervescent form. ...RECOMMEND this as superior in ...ts sterling and purifying effects to any other ...tion, and ... the same name, and as ...ning ... to the renowned Natural Water ...n the above Spring is so celebrated.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

...P & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S FLUID EXTRACT OF ...IZED SARSAPARILLA.

...s Surest, and most Powerful altera... ...for the renovation of the BLOOD, and ...ation of TONE and STRENGTH to ... quickly removes from the Blood ...ng or principles which disturb its ...ing them toward the natural Excre... ... It is used with great advantage for ...ptions and Affections of the SKIN, ...PLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for ...diseases arising from impurities of ... For RHEUMATISM it is un...

...s Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 9-8.

...EMP & CO., Limited, ...ESPLANADE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S UNRIVALLED HOUSEHOLD CLARET ...maintained its pre-eminence ...or the last seventeen years as ..., Wholesome and Superior ...Wine. It still challenges com...

...ts Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8, per dozen.

...EMP AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

...MUEL FITZE & Co., ...da Merchants and Commission Agents, ...7, Bishopsgate Street, Within, ...London, E.C.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, July 1st 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY 1st July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, June 10, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. BANCOORA	2800	on or about 2nd July, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., April 25, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 500 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON, BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT. CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

			Rs.	as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes			each	0	10
Eighteen-Penny	do.	do.	"	1	0
Two-Shilling	do.	do.	"	1	12
Three-Shilling	do.	do.	"	1	12
Five-Shilling	do.	do.	"	2	12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.		4	4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.		8	8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.		15	0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.		30	0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 18 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c.		72	0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.		6	8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c.		15	0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.		22	0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c.		15	0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c.		30	0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 60 Tubes, Colour, &c.		52	0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.

GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.

Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES.
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CIGARETTES.

			Rs.	a.
Bonbons	Packets of	20	0	14
Dubecs	"	20	0	14
Do.	"	50	2	0
Little Beauties	"	10	0	6
Do.	"	100	3	0
Opera Puffs	"	20	0	12
Do.	"	100	1	8
Perfection	"	10	0	6
Richmond Gems	"	20	0	12
Do.	"	50	1	8
Do.	"	100	3	0
Sunny South	"	20	0	12
Do.	"	50	1	8
The Pet	"	20	1	0

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S PAINLESS CORN AND WART REMOVER.

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."—M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle, 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY KEMP & COMPANY, Limited, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
18	0	Still	BURGUNDY ..	...Chablis	10	8
		A favorite White Dinner Wine.				
19	0	Still	BURGUNDY ..	...Beaune	10	8
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.				
24	0	Still	BURGUNDY ..	...Macon	13	0
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.				
22	0	Still	BURGUNDY ..	...Pommard	12	0
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.				
32	0	Still	BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin	17	0
		This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.				
20	0	Fine	SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac	11	0
		A good light refreshing Wine.				
23	0	Superior	SAUTERNE ...	from the Bordeaux Dist.	13	0
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.				
32	0	Haut	SAUTERNE ...	very rich and fine ...	17	0
		Old in bottle, renowned, for its aroma and fine body.				

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

WINE MERCHANTS

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES,

NATURAL STICKS

THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Also Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD SILKS.

GENT'S UMBRELLAS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Black Alpaca	6	8
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	7	8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk—The New "Flexus" Frame	10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	14	8
The Automation, Self-Opening, Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	14	8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield	14	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

	Rs.	a.
Brown Laventine Silk	8	8
Brown Twilled Silk	10	8
Brest Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	12	8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined various colours	4	8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

		Rs.	as.
Cheroots.	Nobles, per box of 100	2	0
"	Dawsons, No. 1, per box of 100	2	0
"	Selected Mess, per box of 100	2	0
Cigars,	Kemp's Special, per box of 100	2	0
"	Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100	2	8
"	Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100	2	8

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGHIRI TEAS.

	Rs.	a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe ... per lb.	1	0
Mixed Teas ... "	0	12
Pekoe Souchong ... "	0	10
Gunpowder ... "	0	10
Souchong ... "		

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

NOTICE.

COLONEL HAWES' TEA AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for Colonel Hawes' Teas, and the Spring Crop New Season's Teas can only be obtained from them.

KING, KING & CO., Agents for Col. A. D. Hawes, Comdt., 4th Punjab Infantry.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street	BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO., LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE.

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a all remmittance

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

CHALLENGE!

OUR SPRING CROP NEW SEASON TEAS

FROM COL. HAWES' GARDEN

CANNOT BE SURPASSED

BY ANY OTHER TEAS IN INDIA.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

IMPORTANT:

Teas not approved after a fair trial may be exchanged or returned.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"SUPERIOR"— WATERPROOF SEASON '87

RELIABLE SEAMS AND PROOFING— CLOTHING.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of patent Vulcanized Single and Double Texture Cashmere, Tweed, and other Reliable Garments, including

HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATING CAPE COAT

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 48.

...WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, Stylish, Light and Durable ... Thoroughly covering the Dress, ... Neutral Tints in ... Electric Cloth. } from Rs. 21 0

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROAD, } BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, per doz. quarts.

PORTS 4 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 18 to 28, per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2, extra per case.

SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27, per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, Bombay.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WATERPROOF COATS,

GROUND SHEETS AND CARRIAGE APRONS.

WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

Black Cavalry Regulation Cloak, new approved W. O. Pattern.
48" 50" 52" 54" 56" 58"
Rs. 36 38 40 42 44 46
Dark Blue Twill, Double Texture, Chesterfield Shape, very stylish.
48" 50" 52" 54" 56"
Rs. 28 30 32 34 36
Brown Black do. do. do. do. same as above.
Drab lined Grey Reversible Coats, very light.
48" 50" 52" 54" 56"
Rs. 10 11 12 13 14
Drab Twill on Shepherds Plaid Ground Sheets, 72" by 60" Rs. 13-0.
Do. do. do. Gig Apron, Strap and Nickel Ring, Rs. 10-8.
Double Texture Drab Twill W. P. Sheeting, 60" Wide, Rs. 6-8 per yard.
Also shortly expected Black Gig Aprons, Lined Scotch Tartans.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. OTTO FIEDLER in our firm CEASE from this date.
GADDUM DYTHELL and Co.
Bombay, 30th June 1887.

MARSELLE, ROOFING and FLOORING FELTS can now be had from the Undersigned.
WARDEN & Co.
20, Medows Street, Fort.

CALCUTTA RACES, 1887-88.

FIRST ENTRANCES for ARAB C.B. and PONY RACES CLOSE 15th July. See Prospectus for Copies of which apply to
HON. SECRETARY, C. T. Races,
5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee's Buildings.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM and Co.
Bombay, 30th June 1887.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the above Company is REMOVED to No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee's Buildings.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM, and Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld.
Bombay, 13th June 1887.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD- INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share, BEING AT THE RATE OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1887, payable at the Office on and after 15th July 1887.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 18th July 1887, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, July 1, 1887.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Share for the half-year ending 30th June 1887 is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Hornby Road, Fort, from FRIDAY the 1st July next, between 12 and 3 p.m. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day on production of their Share Certificates.
By order of the Board,
NANABHOY R. JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1887.

THE POONA SKY RACES.

THE following ALTERATIONS have been made:—
In the Rustler Cup for "weight 10-1. 2 lbs." read "weight for a raise of 2 lbs."
For "winners" read "winners of any race irrespective of its value."
The Stewards' Cup will be open to ponies 13-3 and under then 13-2 and under will be allowed 7 lbs.
Messrs. Lund & Hockley have given a Cup, value Rs. 1 A, for the Hurdle Handicap.
1st Entries close July 1st.
2nd Entries close July 15th.
J. HANWELL,
Honorary Secretary.
30th June, 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 650 T. 7s Wagon Bottom Boards of Cutch Poonwood, or Bentrek Timber, Specification and Form of Tender with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, Superscribed, and accompanied separately by a dep sit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 11 a.m. (on free) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th June 1887.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other Insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

PAID-UP ..... £ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over £1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies Can be had at the *Bombay* ... Office.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ... will be accompanied by ... be received by the undersigned up to ... the 15th July 1887 for the supply of 2 new ... H. P. Multitube Cor Boiler and 10 H. P. High Class Horizontal Engine of 10" Bore Cylinder and 20" Stroke fitted with patent automatic expansion gear and fuel pump and steam connecting pipe between Boiler and Engine. The Boiler and Engine should be of the most improved pattern and design and should be supplied so as to be ready for work in the New Government Central Press Building before the 15th October 1887.
2. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for the supply of a new Boiler and Engine for the New Government Central Press Building," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 two hundreds, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in supplying the Boiler and Engine if his Tender is accepted.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
FRAMROZE RASTAMJI,
Acting Superintendent, Government Central Press,
Bombay.
Old Secretariat, Bombay, 30th June 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SAYAM ... widow of ESKUFEE EDESEE late of Bombay, Broker, deceased.
WADHIYA ENGINEER the Sole Executor ... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the above named Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of probate ...
Witness ... Knight, Chief Justice ... the 23rd day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJI,
The 25th day of June 1887.
BALCRISHNA & DERSHIT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 ... and in the Matter of the MACHINE EXCHANGE COMPANY, limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding-up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 30th day of June 1887 presented to the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY by FREDERICK WOOLLEY and ROBERT NELSON CLARK, creditors of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard on the 20th day of July 1887, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 30th day of June 1887.
CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JULY 1887,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA via the PACIFIC.
BROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan road.
Tonga Rates.
Harbour Steam Service.
Coast ... and near.
... BOMBAY.
POST OFFICE DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhowniggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Aimere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Moultan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Moultan and Lahore.
Moultan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Panna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosung, shad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosangabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Manmad, Shoiapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangaore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Manmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhowniggar, Aboo Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Moultan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Moultan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Joypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhowniggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Lucknesseral.
Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyand Byrampore, Lucknees, Cawnpore, and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozaffer pore, and Durbunga and vice versa.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and vice versa.
Calcutta to Benaghat, Bongong, Ranaghat, Dalhookdea, and Gonlundo.
Gonlundo, Dalmookdea, Ramnugar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengaland North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbuttipur, Rampore, Singuri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Silliguri, Parbatipur, Rangpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and vice versa.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpore and Chantisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway
Bhowaniggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajpootana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilcund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nalhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and vice versa.
Bombay to Shanghai and vice versa.
Bombay to Australia and vice versa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and vice versa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool,
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and vice versa.
Bombay to Rurrachee versa. and Bussorah Maugong, Akyab.
Calcutta Aden and vice versa.
Akyab to Moulmein, Maisea Cand Singapore and vice versa.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and vice versa.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Lohrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money,
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam,
Calcutta to Cachar,
Rates of Passage Money,
Calcutta to Cattack (via Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Rungpur and Patna by the Rivers Ongra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar, Gowhatti and Stalling Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad via Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Assergchur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goglia.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee via Nandair Degaloor, and Joglapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam via Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra Mussoori, and Landour.
To Nami Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Ambala to Kalka, Dugshal, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahore (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for BUGGY Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co., and Rail Bros.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.	LONDON	Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludlet, Circus E. C.; Proctor & Co., Oxford-street.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.		
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai,		
DEOLALEE	Carsetjee Dossabhoy.		
AHMADABAD ...	Railway Station.		

NOTICES.

KURRACHEE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 24th June 1887, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 16 per Share will be paid to Shareholders standing on the Company's Register on that date at the Office of the Undersigned on and after the 1st July, on presentation of Share Certificates.
Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividend on presentation of Share Certificates at the Office of Messrs. MUNDARROW RAGUNATH & Co., 38, Elphinstone Circle.
A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
McLeod Road, 24th June 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay, for three years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the Office of the undersigned.
2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.
3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.
4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.
5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.
W. W. DREW,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 2-th June, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that separate Tenders for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDOO, and MADAT, respectively, and the Town and Island of Bombay, for three years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the office of the undersigned.
2. Tenderers must specify in their respective Tenders the maximum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of ... of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the terms of the license and the amount of fees which they offer for the licenses.
3. Each Tender for Chandul must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 00 and that for Madat by a dep sit of Rs. 00. The deposits will be returned if the Tenders be not accepted.
4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.
5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.
W. W. DREW,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 25th June, 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventorios Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & BELLS FOR HOUSE USE.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME), Telephones FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING and Mining Cables, Submarine, Underconductional and Foreign Covers. As supplied to the Government.
CLOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE and ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS ..... " 2-12 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

PRICE LIST
OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
JUST IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

AGUILA D'ORO,	Reg. Reina..	per box of 100	Rs. 32
Do.	Reg. Reina..	do.	50 " 18
Do.	Victorias ...	do.	100 " 28
UPMANN,	Princessas	do.	100 " 26
Do.	Reg. Reina	do.	100 " 26
FLOR DE CUBA,	Cene, Eleg..	do.	50 " 18
LARRANAGA,	Reg. Londres.	do.	50 " 16
LA CAROLINA,	Londres Espl.	do.	100 " 28

In perfect condition and bouquet.

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE,
SUPERADED CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar at a moderate cost.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS" ...	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS" ...	" 35	" 4 8
Do.	"ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."
Samples forwarded on application.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CHIEFS and MERCHANTS obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
Duc de Montebello Champagne, Quarts. Rs. 21 per dozen.
Nicolaus Edinburgh Ale, in Hogsheads ... ... 54 per Hhd.

FROM BRUDER KLEMOCHEG-GRAZ.
Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne—
Quarts. Rs. 40 per dozen.
Pints ... ... 42 per case of 2 dozens.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne—
Quarts. Rs. 32 per dozen.
Pints ... ... 32 per case of 2 dozens.
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne—
Quarts. Rs. 30 per dozen.
Pints ... ... 32 per case of 2 dozens.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 80,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 4,000,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
... ARE ... NOTES are issued, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be ... and on application. No deposit received for less than thirty ...
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial ... towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted communicated through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the LIVER ... TROUBLES, CLIMATICS, such as PRICKLY HEAT, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, ATTENUATION of BODY, extraordinary EFFICACY of this ESSENCE ... &c., will by taking this SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and RED JAMAICA SARSA assisted by those who take a little ... a cure is ... comes less liable to attacks of illness. ... system be
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsa*...
Medical Review.
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequsiæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir B. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THOR... C LOZENGES
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices of advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two Regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large population.
advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES,
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., foreseeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot Annas
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations, or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of he Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

INSURANCES.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSUR... COMPANY, Limited.
CAPITAL Rs. 25,50,000.
DIRECTORS.
R. M. SAYANI, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE, Esq.
GURSEDASS VURJIBHADAS, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR FRAMJEE, Esq.
FAZALBHOY VISRAM, Esq.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE, Esq.
Secretary.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.
Head Office
3, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
FIRE RISKS on Mills, Presses, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses, Shops accepted at most favourable rates and on terms.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSU... COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MA...
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,90...
THE above Company IN... every description of FIRE and ... accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at adva...
WALLACE & ...
6, Elphi...

THE INDIAN CO... SURETYSHIP A...
IS the FIRST P... tablished in India to p... assists through dishonesty ... of trust, and to obviate the ... Suretyship by Fitte Bond.
The Security of this ... adopted for Government ... ment and other Public Departments.
Relations ... to which ... Some responsible for the ... Moderate rates according ... ment on the amount of ... Premiums periodically ... For Prospectuses and ...
D. McLAUCHL...
2, Elphinstone Circle.

CONCENTRA... VEGETA...
THE alchemis... disavouring to ... the baser metals into ... reserved for a phy... a far more valuable ... of deep research in ... which is here offered ... suits of a quarter ... wonderful medicine ... globe, all incredulous ... hopes. Thousands ... ful patients ... tone alone ... debilitated individuals ... that heartbreak of present ... ment of their mental ... good health—who previously, ... drinking bad brews given up ... and let us draw out the ... misery to themselves, and ... friends.
This great life-reviving ... strength to the most shattered ... strengthens the system and ... restores healthy circulation of the ... strength and tone to the nerves ... ing both body and mind. It ... the and restores the digestive ... dyspeptic persons it is marvellous. ... residence in hot climates suffer from ... tion, or also all persons going to the East ... should provide themselves with this ... health.
Youth and age equally participate in ... effects of this wondrous medicine, for ... be debility of youth, or sinking ... of years, a few doses will speedily ... restoring health, by giving tone to ... nervous system, and through the ... renovating the whole constitution. ... affords health, strength, and spirits, in place ... and debility; adds to the blood and ... furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently ... invigorating the

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana, 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th:—Othello (s), from Hull; and Mobile (s), Persian Gulf and Karachi. Yesterday:—Oriental (s), from Mozambique.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Wivenhoe (s), for Antwerp; and Teelin Head (s), Bordeaux.

CRICKET.—The opening day of the Gymkhana will commence this day, when the "eleven" will play the twenty-two. Play commences at 4 o'clock, and will be continued to-morrow, Saturday, at 1 p.m.

DEPARTURE OF A HYDERABAD NOBLEMAN.—Yesterday morning, Nawab Amir-i-Kubeer Khoorshedja, of Hyderabad, accompanied by a number of followers, left the Victoria Terminus, Bori Bunder, for Nasik, *en route* to Hyderabad.

DISMISSED FROM THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Mahasing valad Bhavsing, police patil of Mauze Udhali Budruk, taluka Savda, in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been convicted under sections 420 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

ARREST OF A THIEF.—Luximon Zilloo was arrested by the police on Wednesday on suspicion of having stolen Ragoba Ballaji, a blind pensioner of the Commissariat Department, living at Girgaum, of dry gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,775 in the month of February last. On inquiry the greater portion of the ornaments was found in the possession of the accused's wife, and the remainder was found pledged with certain pawnees by the accused.

FALL FROM A WALL.—When Khunderao Narayen, a peon of the Small Cause Court, was visiting a house on Tuesday morning in Kooka Street to execute an attachment warrant, against one Ramputtab Goolabroy, the door of the house was closed and admission was refused. The bailiff commenced to force the door open. Ramputtab got out the back way, and walking along the top of a wall missed his footing and fell into a paper's gulley, a height of about 13 feet, and sustained a fracture to his right leg. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Friday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Pachunder Gungaram, aged 20 years. Deceased was employed, and lived on his means, with his wife and wives at Byculla. In consequence of a quarrel with his wife, he looked himself up in his room and took a dose of opium. He was found on Wednesday, about noon, lying in an unconscious state, and was immediately afterwards conveyed to the hospital where he died at 7 o'clock the same evening. A verdict of accidental death by opium was recorded.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.—A deputation from Damaun, consisting of the Rev. C. Fernandes and Messrs. F. Monizt and Raymund M. Fernandes, waited on his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, on the 25th June, and after presenting an address of welcome on the inhabitants, they returned the same evening. It appears that the Bishop proposes to visit Damaun shortly, and stay there for about a fortnight. A thanksgiving service by the boys of the Anglo-Portuguese School for the safe arrival of the Bishop of Damaun, was held in the Dabul Church at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday last, at which his Lordship will be present.

ALLEGED OBSCENE ADVERTISEMENT.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday heard the case in which Heri Keso Paranjpe, the printer and publisher of the *Opinion*, was charged with publishing an obscene advertisement on the 8th of May. Mr. Frere, the Prosecutor, appeared in support of the charge; Mr. Branson defended the accused. Mr. Frere formally asked that the accused should be warned and discharged, as they appeared to over-step the line of decency. Mr. Branson called two medical witnesses to prove that there was no obscenity in the advertisement, but Mr. Crawley reserved his decision, promising to report on Tuesday next.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of births registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 21st June, 1887, was 358, being 23 less than the preceding week and 35 less than the week ending the corresponding week of the 5 years. During the week 590 births were reported in the different districts. There were 4 deaths from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 19·93. There were 67 deaths from remittent fever, being 15 more than the last week and 28 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were 72, 7 and 8 last week, against 61, 16 and 10, respectively in the corresponding week of last year.

THE POONA DEFAMATION CASE.—Mr. Hamilton, at the Police Court yesterday, dismissed the case in which Howard charged Rustomjee Dadabhoy Rustomjee, the proprietor and publisher of the *Poona Observer*. The complainant, in withdrawing the case, was examined by the Court, being unable to satisfy his Worship by the production of an authenticated account of the proceedings, the report of which he complained, of the Court of arriving at an opinion as to whether the newspaper report was one-sided and defamatory. Mr. Howard asked that the case might be dismissed so that he could take it to the High Court. He offered to produce witnesses who were present at the hearing of the case, as he was unable to obtain the material evidence of the Cantonment Magistrate. His Worship thought that the testimony of those witnesses would be irrelevant, and he dismissed the charge.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

5-30 p.m.—Communion. Meeting by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

PUBLIC WORKS IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the fact that no measures have yet been adopted for the construction of piers at the Amboli Creek (in Salsette) in connection with the proposed approaches, I would beg to observe that the adoption of a productive nature may through mismanagement be rendered unproductive. The construction of the abovementioned approaches, in the absence of piers, is decidedly an incomplete work, and does not, for obvious reasons, meet the local requirements. The consequences of this policy will prove injurious to public interests and wasteful as regards the administration of public funds. Political economists have severely condemned this system for reasons just mentioned. In the case of the approaches referred to, the total expenditure will be about Rs. 12,000, and I shall be glad to know what percentage the Taluka Board expect to realise from that outlay? The District Executive Engineer, with a view to realise a fair return on the whole outlay (viz. on Rs. 12,000 plus the estimated cost of the piers Rs. 4,000), had included in his design the construction of the piers, which the Board disallowed, without assigning reasons for their action. It is to be hoped that the Government will see their way to take notice of the matter.—Yours, &c.,

A RATEPAYER.

CRICKET.

THE following matches have been arranged by the Gymkhana Club for the season 1887:—

July 1, Friday.....Eleven v. Twenty-two.
" 2, Saturday..... " continued.
" 9, " .....Gymkhana v. Carlton C. C.
" 16, " .....Civil v. Military.
" 23, " .....Gymkhana v. Hindoos.
" 27, " ..... " v. E. Yorkshire Regt
*Aug. 3, Wednesday. Gymkhana v. Volunteer Club.
" 5, 6, Fri. & Sat...Bombay v. Poona (at Poona).
* " 12, 13, Fri. & Sat. Gymkhana v. Parsees.
* " 22, Monday ...Gymkhana v. Carlton (return).
" 27, Saturday ...Civil v. Military (return).
Sept. 2, 3, Fri. & Sat. Bombay v. Mofussil.
" 10, Saturday ...Gymkhana v. Hindoos (return).
* " 16, 17, Fri. & Sat. Gymkhana v. Parsees (return).
* " 26, Monday ..... " v. Vol. Club (return).

* Bank holidays.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38 Farringdon road, London.

WHEN CAN A MAGISTRATE BE COMPELLED TO GIVE EVIDENCE?

YESTERDAY morning, Stephen Howard appeared at the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, and asked their Lordships to direct Col. LaTouche, the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, to give his evidence of what took place in a certain case tried by him. The case related to a charge of stealing some old copies of the *Poona Observer* which was brought against Mr. Howard, but was dismissed by the Cantonment Magistrate. Mr. Howard has now been prosecuting the proprietor and the printer of the *Poona Observer* on a charge of libel before Mr. Ryan in Bombay. The complainant believed that in the interests of justice Col. LaTouche's evidence was necessary in this case, and a commission was accordingly issued to take the Magistrate's deposition. Col. LaTouche had, however, declined, under section 121 of the Indian Evidence Act, to answer the questions put to him. Previous to the issue of the commission, Mr. Howard had applied for a certified copy of the Magistrate's judgment, but Colonel LaTouche had informed him that he had not got a written judgment, nor had he taken any elaborate notes of the proceedings.

In support of his application, Mr. Howard contended that it was indispensable to the prosecution in this case, and it was demanded by the interests of justice that their Lordships should direct Col. LaTouche to give his evidence. He did not, of course, impute any motive to the Magistrate in declining to give his evidence. His application rested solely on considerations of justice.

Mr Justice West: Will you give us some precedents for making an order of this kind?

Mr Howard replied that he was not prepared to do that just then. If he could not get the Magistrate to give evidence as to what had actually occurred in his Court, the applicant said that he should have to depend on certain hostile witnesses. He repeated that the evidence was indispensable in the ends of justice, and observed that it was entirely within the discretion of their Lordships to make the order. He was informed that Col. LaTouche was to arrive in Bombay in a day or two, and he would not, therefore, be put to any inconvenience in giving his evidence.

Mr Justice West, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said the general principle in a case such as the present was that a judicial officer could not be called on to depose as a witness to what had taken place before him, or what had come to his knowledge as such. The principle had been carried so far in England that in one case the Lord Justices-in-Appeal said they considered it wrong for a judicial officer even to make an affidavit of what had occurred before him, although the judicial officer in that particular instance was a Registrar in Bankruptcy. In the case to which he referred, Lord Justice Davies had said:—"I do not blame this gentleman for making an affidavit. But his doing so is not to be made a precedent. It is not desirable that a judicial officer should make an affidavit as to what took place before him. His doing so lowers the dignity of his office." In the present case the applicant was asking the Magistrate to give his evidence, which too would be obviously an equally improper thing to do in principle, and would, at the same time, give rise to much inconvenience. A very large number of the cases which go before the Magistrates were disposed without any elaborate record of the evidence; and the Magistrate who was subjected to give evidence of what was said and done before him, especially a Magistrate who had cases to a large extent summarily, would have possibly very little time left to carry on his proper duties, if he were subject to be called to various Courts. The administration of justice would suffer in its external dignity, as well as in its material functions. This was the principle which rendered it impossible for any judicial officer to give evidence as to what took place before him. Looking to the illustration of a section of the Indian Evidence Act, applicable to the present case, it was obvious that what was contained in it was that where certain proceedings had taken place before a Court, and the matter was brought into question in some way before a Court of jurisdiction superior to that Court, the Court of superior jurisdiction, in order to the proper discharge of its own conscience, might call on the subordinate Court, in the person of its presiding officer, to make certain statements on oath as to what had taken place in his judicial capacity. This was apparently the limitation of that section; but on the general principle which had been enunciated, it was not to be extended in any way beyond the strict lines of the exception as it had been worded. One could see clearly what the direct intention of the Legislature was, and it was not for them to [illegible] natural principle which in its [illegible] did not fall within that exception. Here there was one Magistrate desiring the evidence of another Magistrate of parallel jurisdiction sitting in Poona as to what had taken place before him. The law did not contemplate a Magistrate being called from Poona to give evidence in another Magistrate's Court in Bombay; and the Magistrate in Bombay could not, of course, be looked upon as in any way capable of enforcing superior jurisdiction over the other Magistrate. An option was left by the law to any Magistrate to give evidence, if he thought fit; in the same way as it was open to him to refuse to do so; and the Court of jurisdiction superior to his own in an ascending scale, such, for instance, as the Sessions Court at Poona, could alone properly insist on the Magistrate to give evidence. He did not mean to say that it was impossible in any case whatever that the Sessions Court or the High Court should make such an order as was asked for. But he would say that it should only be made in a case of extreme necessity; and if there was anybody else capable of deposing to what had taken place in the Magistrate's Court, it would be obviously a better course to call that man. Any person present in Court might be compelled to depose as to what was stated in a Court. In the present case, there were persons who were present in Court, and had heard all that had taken place; and therefore they were in a legal sense in a position to give the best evidence. The present was consequently not a case of absolute necessity. On these grounds the Court rejected the application.

POLICE INGENUITY.

MR. SUPERINTENDENT BREWIN on Tuesday charged Abdool Habib Mussid, a Mahomedan tailor, before Mr. Crawley-Boevay, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs 12, the value of a piece of silk. Mr. D'Souza appeared for the defence.

Mr. Brewin, in [illegible] hearing his Worship's own facts of the case, said that had recently been placed before him similar case which this case up has a test one. The facts were [illegible] to bring. The complainant had given the accused a piece of silk to make him a waistcoat, for which he bargained to pay Rs. 5. During inquiries which were being made in another case, the police discovered that the cloth had been pledged to a Marwaree. This, it would be proved, had been done without the knowledge or authority of the complainant. Evidence was led bearing out Mr. Brewin's statement, but the complainant added that he had no desire to complain, and had made no complaint to the police.

The Magistrate desired to know why the police took the matter up without any complaint having been made to them.

Mr. Brewin explained that the offence was a cognizable one, and therefore the police were allowed to take action.

The Magistrate was of opinion that the charge could not be proceeded with, as the party supposed to be aggrieved made no complaint.

The Superintendent stated that the Crown was prosecutor in the case, and it did not matter if the complainant declined to prosecute.

The Magistrate after recording the evidence questioned the accused, who practically admitted the charge, but stated that he had no dishonest intention, having agreed to supply the waistcoat within eight days, which he would do by redeeming the cloth.

His Worship then reserved his decision in the matter, as to whether he would proceed with the case in the absence of any complaint, promising to deliver it yesterday. On further examining the accused yesterday, his Worship elicited an admission from the accused, that he pledged the cloth without authority, because he wanted money, though he denied there was any dishonesty in the act, as he intended redeeming the cloth and making the clothes for the owner within the eight days. He kept a shop, he stated, and had about 40 or 50 customers. His Worship then discharged the accused, remarking that he had no hesitation in doing so under the provision of section 253. The case had been brought without any grounds, and it appeared to his Worship that Mr. Brewin was entirely wrong in taking summary action in the matter. No complaint had been made and no information laid, and the case was a mere matter of police ingenuity. The proper thing which should have been done was to have left the complainant to his remedy. The action of the police, his Worship was of opinion, was ill-judged and summary, and his Worship believed that if Mr. Brewin had reflected a moment he would have seen that it was quite possible that however suspicious cases appeared at first sight, they were susceptible of explanation, and he would have referred the matter to the Court, or left the owner of the cloth to his own remedy. With regard to the matter being a test case, his Worship felt bound to say that courts of justice were very matter-of-fact places, and hardly places for propounding legal conundrums. It was no business of the Court to solve such problems. His Worship then discharged the accused.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the trial of cases committed by the Presidency Magistrate was continued before Mr. Justice Jardine and a common jury.

JURORS FINED.

The undermentioned jurors were fined Rs 20 each for failing to answer to their names when they were called upon to serve on the common jury:—Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee Battlibai and Mr. J. Beardshaw.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A MISTRESS.

Bhurmal Tejsee was charged with attempting to murder Rada, woman, his mistress, by poison (opium), on the 22nd May last. Mr. Russell, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, Mr. Frere, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. L. J. Robertson for the defence.

Mr. Russell, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner, who was in the employ of a grain merchant, was a married man; but as was often the case with persons of his caste and class, his wife was living at Sattara, while he was living with his mistress, Rada, in a house in Dongree Street. On the 22nd May last, prisoner went to the shop of one Janoo Luxmon, and purchased a quantity of opium for the purpose, he said, of sending it to his native country. Half an hour later, he sent for a girl named Parbuttee, the sister of a man named Balkrishna, who lived in a house opposite to his, and sent her to the shop of a Persian Parsee liquor merchant named Khosroo. The girl went to the shop and returned with a bottle of country liquor, for which she had paid three annas given her by the prisoner. About 9 o'clock that evening, Rada returned home from work; and, in answer to the prisoner, said she did not feel hungry. Prisoner then asked her to have something to drink; and as she did not object he poured out a glass of liquor from the bottle and gave it to her to drink. Rada, on putting the glass to her lips, perceived at once a bitter taste. Putting down the glass she questioned the prisoner what was in it. He said nothing. Rada, being rather suspicious in the matter, called out to Balkrishna, who ran over at once and found that there had been some dispute. He locked them up together in the room and ran out to fetch a policeman. A policeman, on arriving at the house, arrested the prisoner and took charge of the bottle. Previous to his arrival Rada had emptied the contents of the glass into the bottle. Prisoner was taken to Mr. Cobb, inspector of police, and the bottle of liquor was forwarded to the Chemical Analyser to Government. Dr. Lyon, on examination, found the liquor in the bottle to contain seventeen grains of opium.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

The Judge to prisoner: Have you anything to say as to the statement of Rada that you asked her to drink the contents of the bottle?

Prisoner: I did not ask her to drink the contents of the bottle; but I believe that, as she had asked me to leave the house and I did not, she made the statement in consequence.

The Judge: Do you wish to say anything about Parbuttee's or Janoo Luxmon's statements here?

Prisoner: As regards Parbuttee I have not been on speaking terms with her, and I have never gone to her room for the last two months. It is true Janoo Luxmon gave evidence against me, but it is strange he should recognise me when he sells opium daily to many other people in Bombay.

The Judge: Do you wish to say anything else?

Prisoner: I did not bring the opium. I did not offer the liquor. I know nothing of the transaction.

Mr. Robertson, in addressing the jury for the defence, commented upon the discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution, and remarked that the story of his client having put seventeen grains of opium in the bottle of country liquor was absurd. The probabilities of the case were altogether against the story told by Rada. There was no evidence that the prisoner put the opium in the bottle. Rada wished the prisoner to leave her house, and as he did not, she had put opium up in this charge against him.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury, after a short consultation found the prisoner guilty of the second charge of attempting to administer a stupefying drug to Ruda, woman, with a view to do her grievous hurt.

Prisoner said he had a family and children dependent upon him, and asked for mercy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said the practice of administering large doses of opium ought to be repressed. Prisoner was thereupon sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years and-a-half.

The Sessions were then adjourned until Friday, the 8th.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Season Reports for the week ending the 28th instant:—

Karachi.—Rain up to 27th in Shahbandar 1 inch 90 cents; average of three other stations 36 cents. River at Kotri on 27th, 11 feet 5 inches against 15 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in five and cattle-disease in one taluka. Want of water felt everywhere. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi and 32; and Mirpur Batoro 20, 38, and 40 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Inundation continues bad. River 9l.6 feet against 13½ feet last year, 3½ feet below average of six previous years; complaints of insufficiency of water general. Agricultural operations stand-still everywhere. Small-pox in ten cattle-disease in two and fever in one taluka.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting continues in one taluka; kharif cultivation in progress. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in one taluka; slight rain in three talukas. River, at Kotri on 27th, 11 feet 5 inches against 15feet 10 inches on same date last year. Wheat 24, jowari 40, bajri 37½, rice white 20, and red 30 pounds per rupee. Lowness of river causing some anxiety.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Prospects of kharif crop most serious unless river rises immediately. The decrease in cultivation will be enormous. Private water channels in high lands are dry. Date-ji-kur dry and supply in Sonwah, Mirzawah and Nurwah totally insufficient and in all canals deficient. Public health good.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1 inch 18 cents, total 7 inches 3 cents. Sowing of kharif begun in some talukas. Public health good. Wheat 28 and bajri 31 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—More rain required in Dohad. Plants good. Public health good; one case of cholera in Godhra fatal. Bajri 24, wheat 22, and maize 49 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain all over the district except in Thasra Taluka, varying from 1 inch 68 cents in Anklaon 4 cents in Mohmadabad; total to date in Kaira 13 inches 20 cents. Sowing operations progressing. Fever in one village of Anand Taluka. 1 case fatal. Talaka. Bajri 29 rupees have appeared in Mehmadabad Broach.—Rain 3 inches 69 cents, or since 23½ pounds. 74 cents. Sowing operations still continue. Public health good. Rice 21, bajri 29, and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rain in all talukas; maximum in Balsar 6 inches 39 cents, minimum in Olpad 32 cents. Sowing operations in progress. Fever in Bardoli and cholera in some villages of Balsar and Pardi Talukas. Jowari 42 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Rain general, except in four talukas of the Western Districts; maximum in Pachora 6 inches 94 cents, minimum in Erandol 1 inch 13 cents. Sowing of kharif continues. Ague in two, small-pox in five, and cholera in eight talukas of Central and Eastern Divisions. Cases 557, fatal 249. Wheat 27 and bajri 41 pounds per rupee.

Nasik.—Rain in Igatpuri 4 inches 16 cents, Nandgaum 1 inch 89 cents, Malegaon 1 inch 46 cents, Yeola 1 inch 15 cents, Dindori 1 inch 13 cents; in other talukas maximum in Dindori 26 cents, minimum in Niphad 8 cents; none in Chandor. Sowing of kharif retarded in some talukas for want of rain; in others it is in progress. Cholera in Nandgaon and Malegaon, 154 attacks, 64 deaths; public health good in other talukas. More rain wanted. Prices stationary.

Poona.—Rain every day except on 22nd and 27th; total of week 3 inches 91 cents; total to date 23 inches 31 cents, being 2 inches 92 cents above average. Average abnormal temperature nil on 22nd and 23rd; 4° cool from 24th to 26th, and 1° cool on 27th and 28th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind northerly, except on 23rd, when wind was normal. Distant lightning on 23.

Thana.—Rain 12 inches 52 cents, total 31 inches 49 cents. Young crops good. Cholera in three talukas, cases 18, fatal 10; small-pox in two talukas, cases 15; slight fever in four and cattle-disease in one taluka. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 27th instant.) —Rain 4 inches 80 cents, total 26 inches 64 cents. Slight fever in Pen and Panvel Talukas; cattle disease in Panvel, Roha, Mangaon, and Mahad Talukas. Crops good; soil being prepared for transplantation. Rice second sort 25 7-16 and tur dal second sort 21½ pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 1 inch 71 cents, total 43 inches 69 cents. Sowing and transplantation in full progress. Cholera in Ratnagiri Taluka, cases 7, fatal 2; slight fever in three, measles in one, dysentery in one, and slight cattle-disease in parts of eight talukas. Nagli 16-35, vari 14-20, and rice 11-24.

Poona.—Rain in five talukas and in Peta Baramati; maximum 2 inches 88 cents in Indapur Taluka, minimum 3 cents in Poona City; no rain in Sirur, Purandhar, and Bhimthadi Talukas, where it is badly wanted. Rice and nagli plants doing well in the Mawal portion of Junnar, Khed, and Haveli Talukas; sowing of kharif commenced in some talukas. Public health generally good; cattle-disease in Purandhar Taluka; 10 cholera cases in Bhimthadi and Haveli Talukas, 4 fatal. Bajri 43 and jowari 54 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednegar.—Rain 1 inch in Nevasa, Kopargaon and Shrigonda 58, Jamkhed 46, and Sheygaon 45 cents; very slight in three and none in three talukas. Cholera attacks 511, deaths 212. Bajri 33 and jowari 51 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 63, Barsi 35, Madha 44, and Pandharpur 64 cents. Sowing operations retarded for want of rain. Cattle-disease in Sholapur, Barsi, and Pandharpur Talukas; slight cholera here and there in the whole district, 531 cases, 229 fatal. Jowari 561-7 and bajri 493-7 pounds.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 27 cents, total 7 inches 96 cents in talukas; maximum in Patan 77 cents, minimum in Khatav 4 cents; more rain wanted for sowing of kharif. Cholera in all talukas except Javli; cattle-disease in four talukas. Bajri 41-26 and jowari 42-39.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in Sindgi 5 inches 14 cents, minimum in Muddebihal 32 cents. Kharif sowing commenced in Sindgi, Badami and retarded in other talukas for want of sufficient rain. Cattle-disease in the district; cholera in Indi, Sindgi, Badami, and Hungund, 221 cases, 98 fatal. Jowari 63 and bajri 55 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 24 cents, total 15 inches 40 cents; elsewhere from 1 inch 8 cents in Chandgad to 3 cents in Gokak; none in Murgod. Rice and kharif sowing in progress. Cattle-disease in a few villages; cholera in Chikodi and Athni Talukas, 28 cases, 18 fatal; a few cases of small-pox in Parasgad Taluka. Jowari 47 and bajri 49 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain in all stations except Mundargi, varying from 1 inch 3 cents in Ron to 4 cents in Dharwar. Rice sowing in progress in western talukas; elsewhere land being prepared for sowing early crops. Cholera in two villages of Ron talukas and in Ranebennur; slight cattle-disease in one village of Navalgund Taluka. Jowari 54 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rice plants healthy. Rain in Karwar 3 inches 85 cents, total 56 inches 53 cents, Kumta 5 inches 19 cents, Sirsi 6 inches 43 cents, and Haliyal 3 inches 34 cents. Antharas in Karanjoda, Supa Peta; 20 cattle died. Rice common Karwar and district average 12 sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Rain 70 cents, total 3 inches 95 cents. Weather hot and cloudy. Measles in some villages under Jetpur; public health generally good. Wheat 24, bajri 24, and jowari 30 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 40 cents, total 4 inches 46 cents; rain general throughout the Prant, except Jhinjhuvada. Earthquake on the morning of 27th. Sowing in progress. Bajri 26, jowari 28, and wheat 24 pounds per rupee.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency, except the Upper Sind Districts; more still wanted in parts of the Deccan, Bijapur, and Panch Mahals. Sowing operations progressing in parts of several districts. In Sind great anxiety felt for kharif cultivation owing to the inundation of the Indus being much below average. Fever in parts of six, small-pox in parts of four, and cholera and cattle-disease in parts of ten districts.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SCANDAL.

WE have already announced in our telegraphic columns that in consequence of certain charges which have been preferred against him, Mr. Larpent, Registrar of the Punjab University, has been suspended by a vote of the senate at a meeting, which was held on Saturday. There were a large number of the Fellows present, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. W. H. Rattigan, presiding. The main resolution before the Senate was that, in consequence of certain statements made by Ram Saran Dass, a mukhtiar, and Protab Singh, of Shahabad, in the district of Amballa, and with regard to the statement made by Mr. Larpent to the Vice-Chancellor in connection therewith, Mr. Larpent be suspended from his duties as Registrar.

Mr. Rattigan, in opening the discussion, said that the meeting called for this morning was for the purpose of considering a question of grave importance, and it was not too much to say that the welfare of the Punjab University, in which all its members were interested, would largely depend on the nature and character of the resolutions passed at this meeting. Various reports, the Vice-Chancellor said, had been in circulation, and in consequence of these, which had brought certain grave accusations against the Registrar of the University, a Sub-Committee was appointed to inquire into the alleged irregularities. Mr. Rattigan then observed:—

"When I remind you that it included the names of Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, Mr. Goldstream, Mr. Pourno Chandr Chatterjee and Mr. Gulam Hussain, of Amritsar, you will agree with me that no stronger Committee could have been appointed. The statements of the witnesses, Ram Saran Dass and Protab Singh, were taken upon oath, and the Committee consisted of gentlemen who were used to taking the evidence of native witnesses."

The Vice-Chancellor then read the statements of Ram Saran Dass and Protab Singh before the Sub-Committee. These statements dealt with a certain number of charges against Mr. Larpent. Mr. Rattigan, continuing his observations, said:—

"Mr. Larpent has heard these charges in full for the first time to-day, and it is manifestly unfair to publish the statements made by witnesses before the Sub-Committee when Mr. Larpent was not represented, and which at that time did not form a judicial inquiry."

Mr. Larpent's explanation to a letter forwarded by the Vice-Chancellor was then read, after which Mr. Larpent was called upon to reply to the charges brought against him. He said he would confine himself to a general statement that as soon as these allegations became known to the public, he would take steps to vindicate his character. He requested that he should be supplied with a copy of the statements submitted to the Senate by the Sub-Committee, so as to enable him to take proceedings in the proper tribunal against the persons who had tendered evidence.

The Vice-Chancellor negatived this request on the ground that the statements of these witnesses were *prima facie* and privileged. Mr. Larpent represented that if the materials were denied him in order to refute the statements, it was doing him an injustice.

Further discussion took place in which Mr. Larpent reiterated his demand to be supplied with the statements of the native witnesses, in order that he might take legal action thereupon.

The Vice-Chancellor then put the following resolution to the meeting:—"That, in consequence of certain statements made by Ram Saran Dass and Protab Singh, of the Ambalia District, and having regard to the statement made by Mr. Larpent to the Vice-Chancellor in connection therewith, and after hearing such further explanation as Mr Larpent may be prepared to offer, he be suspended from his duties." The Vice-Chancellor, however, stated that the papers could not be surrendered for such a purpose as Mr. Larpent desired, and Mr. Baden-Powell expressed himself as decidedly of the same opinion.

Mr. Larpent then stated that, as his hands were tied by this decision, he had no option but to request a further inquiry, which should be a full, fair and honest inquiry, and in which he should be represented by a Pleadstrur of the University pending the result of any inquiry.

The three native members which the Senate may direct, be in favour of an amendment to the effect moved to Larpent's resignation of the Registership should be accepted; but this amendment fell through, and the original resolution being put, it was carried with but one dissentient.

With regard to the second proposal placed by the Syndicate before the Senate, namely, that some arrangement should be made for carrying on the duties of Registrar during the period of Mr. Larpent's suspension, the Senate came to the agreement that they should appoint a Registrar who should be as near a full time Registrar as was possible, and that he should also be appointed Principal of the Oriental College. The Vice-Chancellor said that he had been engaged for some time in trying to obtain a duly qualified European Orientalist for the post, and had, he thought, obtained such a person; but inquiries were being made which would entail some little delay. In the meantime Mr. W. Bell would continue to officiate as Registrar.

On the proposition of Mr. Baden-Powell, seconded by Mr. T. Gordon-Walker, it was resolved that the report of the Law Sub-Committee be now sent in to the Syndicate, who should consider it and be prepared either to submit the matter through the Vice-Chancellor to the Government, with a view to ascertain what action, if any, the Government may think it necessary to take; or, if the Government take no action, for the Syndicate to nominate, if it so, desires, a further Committee for their own purposes, at which, of course, Mr. Larpent and his counsel would be present. This motion was carried accordingly, and the proceedings then terminated.

A meeting of the Syndicate will be held on Friday next.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 14 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·706
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	86
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·8
General Directions of Wind	W, WNW, E, S, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	349
Fall of Rain	0·37
Total fall during month	21·77
" year	23·93
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th	0·17

From midnight to midnight.

THE ABKARI POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE following Resolution giving a practical shape to the Abkari Policy of the Bombay Government, as enunciated in the Resolution of March 17, 1886, is dated the 28th ultimo:—

The policy of Government in respect to the Abkari management was clearly enunciated in Government Resolution No. 2124, dated 17th March 1886, and here it is necessary to recapitulate only the main features. These are—

(*a*) to equalize the duty on mowra and toddy spirit;

(*b*) to enhance this duty gradually so as to assimilate it with the rates of duty on imported liquor; and,

(*c*) to secure to consumers a supply of raw toddy at low prices.

2. In pursuance of this policy the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in the districts of Thana and Kolaba from the date of the re-sale of the farms, which, as shown below, will be 1st January 1888—

(*a*) all rates on trees above Rs. 10 shall be reduced to that rate;

(*b*) the duty on toddy spirit shall be equalized with that on mowra spirit, viz., Re. 2 for spirit of 25° U. P. and Re. 1 for spirit of 60° U. P., the drawback being maintained at Re. 1.

(*c*) the central distillery system shall be introduced in such of the coast talukas, and central distilleries shall be established at such places as the Commissioner may decide on;

(*d*) the farmer's license shall be one for exclusive sale but not for exclusive manufacture, and farmers of talukas in these districts shall be allowed to distil, but only in the central distilleries assigned to their talukas;

(*e*) the farms shall be sold for three years, and tenders may be accepted for single talukas, for groups of talukas, or for the whole district. The conditions of sale should include a maximum price of Rs. 3-8-0 for mowra and Rs. 3-14-0 for toddy spirit, and the Commissioner may empower the Collectors to check the production of spirit during the last four months of the farm, if it appears that the farmers would otherwise have stocks in hand at the end of their farms in excess of the quantity for which Government are bound to give them compensation;

(*f*) the spirit farmers shall be debarred from holding licenses for the sale of raw toddy.

3. As public distilleries have already been established in the Salsette and Bassein talukas it is presumed that the changes above-noted could be introduced at once, but it will probably be more convenient for many reasons not to deal with them exceptionally but to dispose of them simultaneously with the rest of the district.

4. As regards the other districts in the Presidency, in Poona, and Belgaum the rate of still-head duty shall be raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-2-0 per gallon: in Hubli and Dharwar and 10 miles round from Rs 2-12-0 to Rs 3, and in the rest of Dharwar and in Bijapur from Rs 2-8-0 to Rs 3, the maximum selling price remaining as at present Rs 4-8. In other districts no alteration shall take place.

5. before sanctioning the introduction of the Central Distillery system into Khandesh and the portions of Nasik now supplied from out stills it will be necessary for the Commissioner to submit a clear and detailed report.

6. The existing farms in the districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach Nassick and Khandesh should be continued till 31st December 1887.

7. The farms in the other districts may be disposed of on the usual date for a period of three years, and with the additional condition that the Commissioner may be empowered to enhance the rates to check production of spirits during the last four months of the farm as specified above in paragraph 2 (*e*).

8. With respect to tree-foot licenses in Bombay City and the Thana and Kolaba districts for the sales of raw toddy in tree-foot booths they will be issued in such number as may be decided upon by the Commissioner. Surplus toddy not consumed at the tree-foot must be sold to the holders of raw toddy licenses or of distilling licenses.

The Governor in Council is willing for the present that tree-foot booth licenses should not be sold by public auction, but that they should be granted as heretofore by the Collectors, subject to the conditions that—

(*a*) they shall be tenable for one year,

(*b*) the maximum prices for sale at the tree-foot booths shall be, in Bombay, 9 pies per bottle of 8 drams, in Thana (except the Dahanu Taluka) and Kolaba after the reduction of the tree-tax to Rs. 10, 6 pies. In Thana (except the Dahanu Taluka) and Kolaba the maximum price of raw toddy sold at shops other than tree-foot booths shall from the same date be 8 pies per bottle of 8 drams. In the Dahanu Taluka, including the Umbargaon Petha, the maximum prices shall be, as hitherto, 4 pies for sale at the tree-foot and 6 pies for sale by licensed shop-keepers;

(*c*) the tree-foot regulations for booths in Bombay should take effect from 1st August next, and the Commissioner should at once in consultation with the Legal Remembrancer prepare draft licenses for approval.

6. The importation of toddy spirit from Salsette and the mainland into Bombay has already been permitted. His Excellency in Council desires that after the equalization of tree-tax in Bombay and the neighbouring districts, facilities should be given for the tapping of trees in those districts and the importation of toddy by any of the Bombay shop-keepers who may wish to bring in raw toddy for sale.

10. The Commissio

ECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

...ge scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

KOTO ! ! KIOTO ! ! KIOTO ! ! The Cheapest and Neatest Pattern in Crockery. It is registered and Patented in London, Ten Set 37 pieces R. 6-14. Dinner S. 4-00 pieces Rs. 4-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOUND a DOG on 29th June. Owner should apply to "W. P." care of this paper.

WANTED a DOCTOR for a Steamer to Zanzibar. Apply to the Bombay and Persian S. N. Co., Ld., No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S To-morrow, SATURDAY, the property of the late Dr. GOTLING, the Elegant Arab Pony "GAYLORD."

REMINGTON TYPE WRITER.—For Sale by CRAWFORDS, on SATURDAY, in good working order, invaluable to writers who are busy men.

PURE WINE VINEGAR, SAUSAGE, Mortadella, Ham, Bacon, Herrings in Pickle, Thorn Fish, Block Fish, Walnuts, Dal an Rice, Italian Biscuits, Confectionery, at P. CASSANELLO and Co.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED 9 Coir and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & ORELL, Marine store.

TENNIS TROUSERS, Rs. 9; TENNIS Coats, Rs. 12; Tennis Shirts, Rs. 6.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARKBY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners, Steak or Chop, 3 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Esplanade Row.

OPERA CIGARS.—Manufactured at the AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FACTORY, VIENNA. Exquisitely fragrant. Rs. 12 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ACHEMENES, 12 distinct sorts, valued at Rs. 24 per doz. American Rouge Pearl Tuberoses at 4 Annas each. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

£6,500,000 STG is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Assce. Claims by death paid last year, £618,274-10-10 Stg.

CHEAP SUITS ! CHEAP SUITS ! !—Coat as Trousers. Guaranteed all Wool, fit to fit. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Tailor Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just to hand, very cool, strong and durable. Price Rs. 1-8. BARR-M, PLE & SON, Ld.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—A complete stock. Walking Sticks and Crutching Sticks at Rs. 2 each. Drugs and Druggists' Sundries and Soda and Sheep. MATTHEWS & Co., 49, Ballard Pier, & Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland, Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals: Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address—HEAD CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Gola Cotton Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Dress and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always ready to V. S. GAUKA & Co., No. 209, Dhuvala street, near Jakeria Mosjid.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Breakfasts, Tiffins, Teas, Tea, Coffee, Wines, Spirits. PEARCE'S Restaurant, Church gate street, near the Post Office.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late Reverend Ascanio Maccay under the nom de plume, OUR CLERICAL ORACLE. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-4; postage, 2 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by CHARLES GRAVE, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in Two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 3 annas.

RECENT ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 2; postage, 1 anna.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price. Re. 1-8; postage, annas 1.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising the Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Arkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessels Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 1; postage, Re. 0-8.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DECCAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 4 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SIRA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 32 pages of the *Full Mail Budget* size, containing all the important news of the previous week carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

...ation for ... week, ... Rs. 12 per year; postage, Re. 1.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history ... by A. DARASSE, Agent of the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 1 annas.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms, Annas 8 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance, postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY. A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In pamphlet form) Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*. Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment East street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Illuminating Globe Lamps, Spars, Wood-work of Arches from the Queen's Statue, &c. &c.

Under Instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st July, at 4 p.m., on the Butt in front West to the Police Office, near the Queen's Statue, old of the Municipal Stores fetched the Crawford Market), a quantity of teaks, deal and junglewood scantlings, planks, poles, posts, and a cop pan spars, some of a fancy globe lamps, barricades, iron safes, iron hooks, coir ropes, wooden transparencies, bamboo mats, lanterns with strings, &c., &c. The sale will begin from the Queen's Statue.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 1, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5 APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo street, Fort, in the shop lately in the occupation of Messrs. Pearce and Co., the valuable and handsome black wood and teak, plain and carved French polished household furniture, plateglass, glass and crockery ware, pictures and photographs, handsome China and Japanese Vases, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms a lot of small-sized and unclaimed arms and ammunitions, consisting of single and double barrel breech and muzzle loading, pin and central-fire guns and rifles, pistols, revolvers, daggers, gunpowder, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

Also by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Venicound Ratchund

7 cases superb tobacco

At 1-30 p.m.

The property of the late Lat. Dr. Jostling.

1 splendid Arab pony "Gatling."

The property of other gentlemen.

1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

1 Second-hand strong single seated office shigram, by Lawrence.

1 Strong built nearly new Landau.

1 Handsome strong 5 a 6 yrs. old grey Arab horse, 15 hands, 3 years, quiet to ride and drive.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Oswalls Tank Road, opposite to Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French polished black wood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany square iron-safe, by Kandy and Co., sewing machine in very good order by singer and Co., a first-rate billiards table, a large size musical box, 1 an 18 lights hanging 8 arm lights, first-rate glass and oil chandeliers, each table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases and handsome English built Carpenter spring carriage by Kerr Tom of Long Acre, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 1, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M. Extracts teeth under N. G. Gas, No. 23, RAMPART ROW, Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. B. S. SHROFF OFFICE & RESIDENCE REMOVED TO 27, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE SYNDICATE invite applications for the POST of ASSISTANT REGISTRAR, vacant by the retirement of RAO SAHEB GANPATRAO MORUBHA ITALE. Salary Rs. 300, rising by yearly increments of Rs. 10 per annum to Rs. 350. Pension, if any, on approved rules and service. Candidates must be between the age of 25 and 30. They should submit certificate of age and of physical fitness. Applications to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 16th instant.

N.B.—Personal canvass is strictly prohibited.

By order,

P. PETERSON, M.A., D.C.L., University Registrar.

Bombay, 1st July, 1887.

DR JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness

DR JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation

DR JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have proved to be wonderful in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT; TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVENUE SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT, BEING A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, WITH Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively. Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

THE TALK OF POONA ! ! !

THE FASHIONS !

AT SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN'S, Specially ... by Mr. ... from Paris, for the POONA SEASON

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, EAST STREET, POONA. | APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

THE regular London Stock Exchange quotations still remain unaltered, Consols at 101¼, the Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan at 102½, and French 3 metre in Paris at 108½; nor have the Produce markets undergone important change, the only fluctuation reported from Mincing Lane being a partial decline of 3d. per quarter in Linseed.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, the sales however being only estimated at 10,000 bales, including 700 Surats, and prices both on the spot and to arrive unaltered save for a decline of 1-16d. in Good Fair and Good Dhollera. In New York yesterday August Futures were 10 points higher at 10·36, but ready Mid Uplands were unchanged at 10·15-16, and October delivery at 9·92 cents per lb.

The market here is exceedingly quiet, neither for local consumption nor export is there an enquiry of moment, and the only transactions we hear reported are 300 bales Ginned Dharwar at Rs. 193 to Rs. 195, and 200 bales Dhollera at Rs. 187 to Rs. 189½ per candy.

WHEAT is pretty much in the same position as before. To-over June shipments of Hard Red some small purchases were made this morning at exceptional prices, but otherwise there has been very little doing, and the tendency generally is towards lower rates.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,023 bales.
Wheat	15,242 cwts.
Linseed	3,836 "
Rapeseed	8,993 "
Gingelly	1,767 "
Poppy seed	2,790 "

FREIGHTS are quiet at former rates. For early shipment to Continental ports £1-3-9 is being quoted, but engagements are not being made as a rule above £1-2-6.

EXCHANGE.—The result of the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday was the allotment of Rs. 17,30,000 in Bills at 1s. 4 27-32d., and Rs. 14,40,000 in Wire Transfers at 1s. 4 29-32d. per rupee. In addition Rs. 70,000 in Bills were sold in Bombay at 1s. 4¾d., and one lakh in Transfers at 1s. 4 15-16d. These figures would apparently have justified a firm market here to-day, but the reverse has been the case, a practical decline of 1-32d having been established, the following being closing rates:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¾d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
France, 3 months' sight	1·80	"

Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 44¼d., but private advices we hear give 44 bid.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been very unsettled owing to the monthly settlement. Opening at Rs. 97¼ for Fours, business was said to have been done at ¾, and afterwards at 11-16, but at the close Rs. 97½ is again the quotation. Fours-and a-half are nominal at Rs. 101¾.

SHARES generally are quiet without quotable movement. Bombay Burma Trading Company are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 2,575 first and Rs. 610 second issue. Mills are steady, and in some cases Rs. 5 dearer.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Manchester Guardian* has the following regarding the Bremen Cotton market:—

It will be remembered that last year conferences between representatives of the Bremen Cotton Exchange and the South German Spinning Industry were held, with a view to co-operation for the development of the Bremen cotton market as a source of supply for all German spinners, and even for the spinners of other countries on the Continent. A correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, who is said to be interested in the South German cotton-spinning industry, writes that, in spite of the resolution adopted, the attempt has so far had no practical result worth mentioning. The spinners have, for the most part, still drawn their supplies direct from the United States, and the Bremen importing firms have made no attempt, by a timely importation of cotton, to provide spinners with an adequate selection of the raw material. As cotton prices have materially advanced during the latter part of the season, it has happened that the direct importation has proved very satisfactory to the German spinners, though, had the reverse been the case, the result would [illegible] correspondent of the Frankfort paper goes on to say that there can be no doubt as to which side is blameable for the failure of the combined attempt to develop the Bremen market. The mercantile imports of cotton for sale in Bremen are still restricted, as formerly, to relatively small lots for speculation, which are of course not sufficient to meet the steady requirements of the industry. "So long," continues the quoted writer, "as the Bremen importing firms do not resolve to imitate Liverpool and Havre, and contract at the beginning of the cotton season for considerable supplies, covering themselves by 'future' sales, selling on commission when the cotton arrives, and replacing by fresh purchases; so long as German spinners are unable to find at any time as complete a selection of raw material on offer in the Bremen market as their English and French rivals find in Liverpool and Havre, just so long will the German cotton industry be obliged to import the bulk of its requirements of materials for itself, and be exposed to the risk of extremely serious losses."

Interested as we are here in Silver, the undernoted figures may prove interesting:—

The following table, compiled from the latest returns of the American Bureau of Statistics, shows the declared value of the imports and exports of merchandise and of the precious metals for the whole of the United States for the first four months of the current year, compared with the corresponding period last year:—

	Merchandise. dollrs.	Gold. dollrs.	Silver. dollrs.
1887—Imports	237,583,000	4,587,000	5,161,000
Exports	239,193,000	6,245,000	8,507,000
1886—Imports	221,500,000	3,833,000	5,058,000
Exports	217,603,000	22,982,000	9,027,000

A Continental paper says:—

There is [illegible] by the Italian National [illegible] ...ships to the Navigation Company (Florio-Rubbattino) has been published. The subscription will be opened on Monday at various banking establishments in Italy, Switzerland, and Germany.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi. Decd.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANK.					
Bank of Bombay	80,000	500	all	et.	705
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	190
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	5 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	12,000	100	all	17½ do.	402
National Bank of India	37,500	125		9·01	120
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	950
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,020
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	110	4,00	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	950	8	1,000	Rs. 190	1,675

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	800	800	Rs. —	455
Albert Press Co. Karachee	100	1,10	1,100	Rs. 100	815
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	730
Bullary	200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	350
Broach Cheapore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	90	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	125	125	Rs. 14	1121
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 600	560
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	200	200	— 17	101
East India Press Co.	0	200	1,000	Rs. 120	1,475
Fort Press Co.	120	5,000	5,000	Rs. 20	1,401
French Press Co.	200	800	800	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	400	800	800	Rs. 20	400
Khengoom Cotton Press Co.	240	480	all	Rs. 45	365
Mazagon Mangl. Co.	1,000	300	75	Rs. 10	930
Marguerite Press	1,200	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 85	455
New Dharwar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,200	800	800	Rs. 60	500
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	1175
Prince of W. Press	600	300	300	Rs. 2·	3·0
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Hilary)	800	800	800	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	485
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12·	1000
Sassoon Press Co.	200	800	800	—	500
Volkart Press Co.	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	640

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

ONRAET—AUGIER—June 28, at St. Mary's, Jamalpur, by the Rev M. S. Butler, Pierre Thomas, son of the late Pierre Thomas Onraet, of Bhagalpur, to Ada Janet Wilson, second daughter of the late Pierre Augier, of her Majesty's Mint.

DEATH.

OWEN—June 22, at Mandla, Central Provinces, Owen Robert Owen, from wounds received from a tiger.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1887.

THERE is much that is censurable in Lord Randolph Churchill's excited and somewhat extravagant speech on the Army and Navy expenditure. But on the other hand it is impossible to approve of the fashion in which it has been received by the English papers. The *Times* appropriates to it the last paragraph of a leading article, in which while admitting that there is frightful mismanagement in the departments, it seems to plead for a more delicate way of alluding to the subject than Lord Randolph Churchill has adopted. The *Standard* gives him a full leading article, but it also gives him a lecture on the dangers and disadvantages of untimely intervention, even in a good cause. Now there is something to be said against this speech on the score of untimeliness. England has delicate transactions on hand with more than one of the European Powers, and it is only too easy at such a time as this to embarrass the Government of the day by these exercises in national self-examination. But the *Standard* was not at all shocked at Lord Randolph Churchill for exposing "the utter and glaring folly of talking about the ascendency of England in the councils of Europe." This seems to have offended no one. The offence of his speech is, not that it may hinder our diplomacy for the time being, and temporarily reduce our influence in certain directions, but that, according to the Conservative paper, it "avoids the one great question of the day" and is calculated to weaken the Conservative party by introducing contentious topics at an unseasonable time. Criticism of this sort is easy enough and saves much trouble, alike to those who write it and to those who read it. "Into the details of Lord Randolph Churchill's charges of wasteful and extravagant expenditure we need not now enter," says the *Standard*, as though anything that was worth saying upon charges of this kind could be said without entering into details. The *Pall Mall Gazette* makes some pretence at meeting Lord Randolph Churchill on his own ground, but its answer is partial and vituperative, treating the charges that he brought forward as an attempt to befool his audience, and paying far too much attention to the "Cheap Jack," as it calls him, and far too little to the wares that he exhibited. The keynote of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* reply is to be found in the expression of its sincere hope that he has forfeited for ever the position in the counsels of his Sovereign which he seems to be endeavouring to regain. This, of course, is as wrong a way as prejudice and personal rancour could devise for answering allegations which, whether they are extravagant or not—and many of them certainly are—at all events are concrete enough, and must be either admitted or rebutted. The speech was, no doubt, highly coloured, but we necessarily distrust the estimate of a critic who in writing of it can say nothing [illegible] brilliant vulgarity, and a very fitting measure of the man who roared it." And whatever his ultimate aim may have been there is no doubt that Lord Randolph Churchill's immediate purpose was to excite public feeling on the subject. Obviously he overdid it, and it was probably necessary to overdo it if public feeling upon matters so nearly technical as those to which his speech was devoted were to be roused to a conception of its importance. Did not John Stuart Mill descend very abruptly from the philosopher's chair when, in addressing a meeting of working men on land law reforms, he plainly told them that he wanted to excite them and to stir their passions upon it?

This speech, then, is much too specific in its allegations to be written down in a few contemptuous generalizations. The *St James's Gazette* tries to make short work of it by calling Lord Randolph a "gift-of-the-gab young man," the inference of course being that the Empire has had a little too much of the eloquence of free and easy orators, old and young. But the curious thing is that no speech that has been delivered of late has had less of oratory in it, or more of the marks of laboured preparation. Doubtless there are inaccuracies and wrong inferences here and there. Lord Randolph Churchill does not strengthen his case by the audacious suggestion that the copyists at ten pence an hour do all the real work of the War Office. But when it has been admitted that this is "falsehood," as we are told that much of the speech is, the facts in association with which it is introduced remain, demanding, we suspect, something different from a vituperative answer. The stories of Lord Churchill reorganization which is which officials were [illegible] off in the prime of life—are plainly discreditable, and the politician who arouses public resentment against such reckless waste of public money is to be thanked rather than censured for his trouble. More serious still was the exposure of reckless Admiralty contracts which seem to have aroused the peculiar indignation of the Wolverhampton audience. One contractor gets £38,000 in excess of his contract; another receives £50,000; another, whose bargain was to deliver before payment, had his money, £200,000, before the commencement of his work. All this is dry Blue-Book information, made more interesting to a popular audience by the voice of a lively speaker. And there is much matter of the same sort, given on the authority of the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, which can be bought for nine pence any day in Parliament-street. For his other material Lord Randolph drew largely upon the report of the Royal Commission on Ordnance—a document which is not wanting in sensational matter, but which needed a platform exponent if the graver elements in it were to be made known to the public who do not read Blue-Books, and who turn from bare summaries of them in the newspapers, as they would turn from dulness itself. The story of the Collingwood gun is bad on such as it stands, and it is a pity that those who have so severely censured this speech in general phrases have not taken the trouble to point out that Lord Randolph has needlessly exaggerated a case that was so bad to begin with. "The whole of the guns," he says, "were recalled and condemned, and an expenditure of £200,000 was found to have been absolutely worthless." This we know is entirely inaccurate. The guns have not been condemned; but an order has been given that none of them are to be fired again until they have been chase-hooped. Yet when this correction has been made the fact remains that, to quote not Lord Randolph Churchill's words, but those of Sir James Stephen and his fellow Commissioners "a whole class of guns, fifteen in number, and inferior in power only to the 39-ton gun and the 110-ton gun, turned out unfit for their purpose. [illegible] The gravity of the error which has been committed is rather increased than diminished by the fact that it seems to have been committed deliberately and after warning as to its existence. We do not pretend to say either what the error was, or who is responsible for it, but we cannot escape from the conclusion that it was an error which might have caused a national disaster." The *Standard* thinks it would have been more appropriate if Lord Randolph Churchill had devoted his speech to Mr. Gladstone's journey in Wales—an episode which, be it noted, the Conservative papers have found to be a *fiasco*.

From their point of view, at all events, then, Lord Randolph Churchill chose the more tangible subject. And there was the more excuse for the feeling with which he dealt with it since the Commissioners themselves, after coming to the serious conclusion which we have just quoted, had no censure to pass upon the officials who were responsible for these sins against light and against the national security. If, in laying this part of the case before his audience, something of such desire to "arouse their passions" came upon him we cannot wonder, nor for our part can we condemn him. Passion enough would have been aroused over it had these quotations from the Blue Books chanced to be made by a party orator bent upon convicting the other side of administrative blundering, and we do not quite see why Lord Randolph Churchill was bound to keep his soul in patience because it was only the interests of national defence and not of party that he was pleading for. How many of his allegations are as well-founded as these—and they are serious enough—which are based upon the reports of the Royal Commission and of the Comptroller General of the Admiralty we do not pretend to say. No one—not even himself—would literally endorse his description of the state of the fortresses. Yet in descending from the general to the public it is easy to find partial confirmation of them. We have most of us lived to the belief that Gibraltar for instance was as strong by art and by artillery as it was by nature. Well, it has two hundred ton guns, and it has four thirty eight ton guns, but these latter are muzzle-loaders, of the type with which the Bombay fortifications are being manned, and it is not too soon to pronounce them obsolete. As for the rest of the armament of Gibraltar a recent visitor has pointed out that the enormous majority of the guns are smooth bore thirty-two pounders, that there is not a machine gun nor a quick-firing shell gun on the Rock, and that the battery which sweeps the neck of land connecting Gibraltar with Spain consists entirely of muzzled ordnance. And Gibraltar is not a station in which the War Office would willingly make a poorer display than elsewhere. Perhaps however Lord Randolph Churchill has overstated the case here as well as elsewhere. But what if he has? There is still a solid residuum of fact in his indictment, and we wonder that some of his critics have not sought it out and indicated its gravity. It hurts our *amour propre* to have too much made of our weaknesses, and sometimes it brings material inconveniences with it. Hence the hostility that the speech has provoked. But the Lobengula do not win battles or save armies. If the Stoffels, with their warnings "de Berlin" had been listened to in time, the cry of "A Berlin" would never have been heard, or at all events responded to by the men in power.

A LONDON trade paper, the *Miller*, applauds the action of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in promoting a greater degree of cleanliness [illegible] Europe. The improvement will save a considerable sum in freight which is now paid for the carriage of dirt to England, where its only effect is to lower the value of the wheat to the market. The allowance of four per cent. "refraction" as it as called, allows of the admixture of that proportion of grit and earth in the wheat, and those who only leave two per cent. of refraction give of course two per cent. more wheat for the same money in the Liverpool market than is supplied by those who give the allowed proportion of worthless stuff. The *Miller* highly approves of the proposal of the Bombay Chamber to reduce the allowance to two per cent. The notion that Indian wheat must of necessity be full of grit owing to its being trodden under foot by bullocks, may be set aside, as steam thrashing in Bombay is found to be cheaper than the primeval fashion of treading out the corn. There is no doubt, says the London writer, as to the bad effect which the habitually dirty condition of Indian wheat has exercised on its popularity in Europe. The amount of percentage of foreign [illegible] hitherto shipped is so large as to cause appreciable loss in the shape of fares and freights. Last year on the shipments from Bombay alone as much as £31,000 was paid on the transport and freightage of purely extraneous matter. To the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is due the initiative in this important improvement which can be so easily effected [illegible] the attention of the [illegible] work the Chamber columns last [illegible] undertaken in the interest of [illegible] export trade in Indian wheat. We mention this as two of our contemporaries are rivals in claiming priority, in calling attention to the importance of cleaning Indian wheat before shipping it. Neither of them was first, but they were useful seconds, in supporting the action of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE latest complication in the affairs of the Balkan Peninsula is not the least interesting. [illegible] Natalie proceeded to the Crimea with the avowed purpose of winning back for the Czar of Servia the Czar's sympathy and good-will, which were both in quarantine, owing to the Austrian proclivities of the King, her husband. The abrupt declaration of his Majesty that she must not return, will doubtless take her Majesty very much by surprise. The effect upon the temper of the Emperor of All the Russias cannot be foreseen, but his Imperial Majesty will scarcely regard the action of King Milan as a personal compliment to himself. The urgent motive for the Queen's journey was the knowledge that there was an idea in the Czar's mind that the Prince of Montenegro would be more useful to Russia on the throne of Servia, than King Milan is likely ever to prove himself. Quite recently the King consented to call to his councils M. Ristics, a philo-Russian; but the grace of that act of complaisance disappeared when his Majesty proceeded in person to Vienna to assure Francis Joseph that M. Ristic's appointment had no political significance whatever, and that Servia would always look to Austria-Hungary for countenance and support. The Queen is the daughter of a Russian, Colonel Kochko and the Princess Stourdza, so that personally no doubt her sympathies are with Russia, as those of her royal husband are with Austria. The situation has evidently become very embarrassing. The King has taken a course which will not tend to re-establish a good understanding either between himself and his Queen, or between the Servian dynasty and the Czar. The hopes of the Montenegran Prince will rise, which is more than can be safely said of those who desire to see the Balkan States delivered from the political nightmare weighing on them. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria will follow with a certain feeling of satisfaction the unfolding of the politico-domestic drama which his quondam antagonist has just begun.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Imperial Institute are coming in apace in India, and the total is expected to amount to as much as five lakhs. Rangoon and Lahore have promised ten per cent. of their Jubilee collections towards the Institute. The Government of India is now engaged on forming a Central Committee, while the Local Governments undertake to constitute Provincial branches. A certain number of gentlemen who subscribed and have shown a special interest in the scheme are being invited to serve on the Central Committee, which will probably consist of 100 members, with the Viceroy as President. A certain amount of official pressure has in some cases been unquestionably exercised; and such pressure the Government would do well to discountenance and to punish.

THE Bombay Legislative Council will meet at the Council Hall, Poona, on the 16th and 23rd instant, at 3 p.m.

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. D. O. TWAMLOW, R.E., has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, during Colonel Merriman's absence; and Major W. H. Haydon, R.E., to be Executive Engineer in charge of the Karachi Defences. The latter officer will make over charge of the duties of Executive Engineer, Lower and Central Sind, to the Executive Engineer, Karachi.

LIEUTENANT W. W. BAKER, R.E., has been transferred from the Central Division to Karachi as Assistant to Major Haydon. Consequent on the transfer of Colonel Twamlow to Bombay, Major E. C. Hart acts as Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee district, Mr. E. Pinhey as Executive Engineer, Belgaum and [illegible]dhapur, Mr. Summers, Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri.

MR. P. S. V. FITZGERALD, acting Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, will proceed on furlough for six months, on the 17th inst.

MAJOR W. F. HOWE, Second-in-Command of the 29th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda. He will however resign his military appointment to take magisterial duties, but will combine the magisterial appointment with that of Wing Commander.

MR. A. H. UNWIN, C.S., acts as Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara, during the absence of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E.

MR. R. W. S. PINHEY, Barrister-at-Law, succeeds Mr. W. Foxton as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi.

SURGEON-MAJOR MURPHY, Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave for two months and a-half from to-day.

MR. A. DALGETTY, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, has been allowed three months' privilege leave.

MR. THORNTON WALKER, C.S., has been appointed to do duty as Assistant Collector, Khandesh.

PROMOTION to the first grade has been given to Mr. J. H. C.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DROUGHT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The prolonged drought is seriously affecting several counties.

THE QUEEN OF SERVIA AND THE KING.

BELGRADE, JUNE 29.

In consequence of the extreme antagonism existing between the King and Queen of Servia, who is at present in the Crimea, the King has forbidden her to return to Servia.

A MUNIFICENT FINANCIER.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Baron Hirsch, the Austrian Financier, has presented the sum of £10,000 sterling to the Imperial Institute.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 30.

Mr. Westland, Financial Secretary, takes furlough at the close of the year.

THE REBELLION IN CABUL.

Nur Mahomed has been deserted by his followers, the Mangals and Khostwals, in consequence of the Amir sending reinforcements to Khost and Karrain; and for offering a high reward for his head, he has sought the protection of the Afridis.

THE PUNJAB LAND BILLS.

The report that the Punjab Land Bills had been shelved is apparently without foundation

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JUNE 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Honzada, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm, Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	4¼

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. "	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¾
Bar Silver	44⅛

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, June 29.

9 p.m.	80·6

THURSDAY, June 30.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	78·8
2 p.m.	83·5
6 "	83·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, imperfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

INDIA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	23 18	22 41	19 27	23 31
June 29, Wednesday	0 50	0 69	0 43	0 57
" 30, Thursday	0 30	0 30	.....	.....
Total	23 68	23 40	20 45	23 88
Corresponding date of last year	40 27	43 63	41 82	43 0

MALABAR HILL.

	Inch.	Cents.
Up to June 30, 10 a.m.	0	18
Previously acknowledged	21	12
Total	21	30

ABDUL MALIK TORE, a younger brother of the present Ameer of Bokhara, is causing the Russian Press great uneasiness. He revolted when his father submitted to General Kaufmann in 1867, was defeated by General Abramoff, and after staying some years in Kashgar, came to Lahore to offer his services to the British Government. He has for 2 years been resident at Abbottabad—and Allahabad as the *Novoe Vremya* says—in receipt of a small pension.

LAST year the conduct of the various Chiefs in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills was good, and the people were well behaved and contented, with only two exceptions, neither of which seems to have led to any serious results, or to have been of any great importance. One case was that a few villages of the Myrtiem State were discontented with the rule of their Seim, with whom they had not been on amicable terms since 1883. The Deputy Commissioner was about to pay a visit to the district, and had little doubt of being able to produce a good understanding. The other instance was in Shella, which was also in a disturbed state last year. This appears to have arisen from the fact that the Wahdadars were accused of corruption, inefficiency and dilatoriness in disposing of their work; but the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Clarke, paid a visit to the district and removed the unpopular officials, and in their place selected others with the consent of the community. Colonel Clarke now thinks that, with more constant attention [illegible] and more frequent visits from the District Officers, no radical change in the system of government will be necessary.

IT must seem surprising that, after all the attention that has been given to leprosy, and all the pains that have been taken for the amelioration of lepers, there still is doubt whether the disease yields to treatment or not. Remedies by highly reputable practitioners have been described and written about, but the result remains indefinite. There are six Leper Asylums in the Punjab, with 566 patients in them. Fifty of the patients died last year, and ninety-one left the asylums, and the Lieutenant-Governor, after examining the reports from all the asylums, observes that "none seem to have benefited from treatment." This must be very discouraging to persons who are striving in hope of mitigating the ravages of the terrible disease. The efforts of Government should principally be made in the direction of segregation, so as to prevent contagion as much as possible.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 2nd of June was 6,333,360 lbs. as compared with the 17,783,360 lbs. exported during the corresponding period of last year. The exports to New York and Canada during the same period were 1,318,689 lbs. as against 1,835,399 lbs.

THE *Engineer* mentions that two telegraph operators, a male and a female, both otherwise healthy subjects, are being treated in Berlin for a newly developed ailment, namely, the dropping off, one after another, of the finger nails. Professor Mendel attributes this curious affection as the result of the constant jar caused by hammering and pushing with the finger ends in working the Morse system of telegraphy.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT T. J. BENNETT has resigned his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE appointment of Colonel C. D'U. LaTouche, S.C., to command the troops at Aden, during the absence of Brigadier-General Hogg, C.B., is gazetted.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to Colonel H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., S.C., for one year on private affairs, and to Lieutenant P. H. Saulez, S.C., for three months, also on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT A. LEGRAND-JACOB, 1st North Lancashire Regiment; and Lieutenant H. N. Roome, 2nd South Yorks Regiment; and Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, have been appointed probationers for the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT A. E. S. HARTIGAN, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 6th Bombay Cavalry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

MAJOR E. M. ALEXANDER, Seaforth Highlanders, has been appointed Inspector-General of Gymnasia, *vice* Major S. W. Tyndall. The office will, in future, be located at Lucknow instead of at Umballa.

THE honorary rank of Captain has been given to the following Officers on the Bombay Establishment:—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Louis Kennedy, on retirement; and Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Festus Christopher Ward. Deputy Assistant Commissary Robert Richardson has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

CONSEQUENT on the transfer of Honorary Captain J. Bingham to the pension establishment, the following appointments have been made in the Ordnance Department:—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Peter Nelson to be Deputy-Commissary; Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Hamilton to be Assistant Commissary; Conductor Thomas William Brumby to be Deputy Assistant Commissary; and Supernumerary Conductor Patrick Halpin to be absorbed.

PRIVATE LUXIMAN SING, 13th Bombay Infantry, has been tried by General Court Martial at Nusseerabad, for stabbing the following soldiers with his bayonet:—Havildar Oomur Din, Private Luximon Gowli, Private Syed Hyat, Havildar Yessoo Raivool, Jemadar Luximan Jooweker, and Jemadar Meermunowar Ali; found guilty of all the charges, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years. The sentence has been confirmed. The prisoner has been struck off the strength of the regiment, and handed over to the Civil power.

LIEUTENANT G. N. GOING, 7th Hussars, has resigned his probationary appointment for the Madras Staff Corps, and rejoined his regiment at Trimulgherry.

THE 18th Bengal Infantry is to return to India from the Chindwin Valley as soon after the 15th July as the weather will permit, and will, it is expected, take the place of the Madras Infantry regiment at Jubbulpore.

ROORKEE is to be the "Chatham" of India for scientific instruction. It is intended to carry out siege operations there on a grand scale, for which purpose it will be occupied by three garrison batteries of artillery and no infantry.

It has been decided that "Engineer or working pay" is admissible for Sundays and holidays, so long as the men are present and effective. It may not be generally known that the Commander-in-Chief has power to sanction the issue of Engineer pay.

COLONEL HOOD, R.E., who has done so much of late for the improvement of the Sappers and Miners, is to sit as President of a Board at Roorkee to arrange for the working of the telegraph in the field in connection with the Civil Telegraph Department.

THE northern boundary line of the Madras Command has been altered, and steps taken to relieve the Madras regiment at Jubbulpore by Bengal troops.

IN future the whole of the Mandla district, the Jubbulpore district, the Narsinghpore district, and that portion of Hoshungabad district lying to the east of the Tarva river, also the Sanitarium of Pachmarhi and the Rest Camp at Sohagpore, will be included in the Saugor district command of the Bengal Presidency.

COLONEL F. J. FANE, Commanding 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment; Colonel F. G. Berkeley, Commanding 1st Battalion Royal North Lancashire Regiment; and Colonel C. G. Heathcote, Commanding 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, will be placed on the half-pay list today (1st July), on completing six years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel, and directed to proceed to England.

COLONEL N. HUMPHREYS, 2nd Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, will be placed on the half-pay list on the 4th instant, on which date he completes four years in command of the battalion.

ANOTHER musketry fad has been published, which will have the effect of lowering the "Figure of Merit" of corps.

CAPTAIN C. A. R. SAGE, 18th Bengal Infantry, has passed the examination in Burmese by the Elementary Standard at Akon.

PRIVATE PATRICK MULLANE, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been sentenced to six months' hard labour for striking his superior officer.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"There are many well-behaved British soldiers serving in India who are married without leave, and whose wives are consequently separated from them. In this Jubilee year, when honours have been bestowed on the distinguished and remissions of punishment have been granted to the ill-behaved, might not something be done for them? If it is too much to ask that a permanent increase should be made to the married establishment, at any rate an addition might be made to the number of women who, in the ordinary course of events, will be brought out from home to join their husbands in the ensuing trooping season."

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions: Second-Lieutenant Hamber, East Lancashire Regiment: Captain H. R. Donne, Norfolk Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Tower, Derbyshire Regiment; and Captain G. W. Freckleton and Captain N. A. D. Barton, Connaught Rangers. To 2nd Battalions: Captain G. H. Symonds, Royal Irish Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Perry, Scottish Rifles; and Lieutenant Barbarton, West Yorkshire Regiment; and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Wardroper, Royal Sussex Regiment.

CAPTAIN H. C. CHOLMONDELEY, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, will be attached to the 3rd Battalion until next trooping season.

THE following appointments have been made:—10th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant E. C. Wright, from the 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer. 30th Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant Morton, attached to the 25th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 2nd Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant C. Davidson to be Quartermaster. 3rd Punjab Cavalry: Lieutenant G. Murray, from the 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be permanent Squadron Officer. Guides Corps: Lieutenant H. S. Fox-Strangways, East Lancashire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation

THE HIGH COURT JURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter of great regret that a more satisfactory method of panelling and dismissing jurors is not adopted. Over twenty gentlemen, all of whom doubtless attend the Court at considerable sacrifice to their business, are kept in waiting day after day, with no purpose other than that they might be required as jurors before the evening.

Surely from this large number, jurors for the pending case to the one in Sessions might be selected, and the others be permitted to attend to their duties.

This course was adopted on the day of the first sitting, and might easily have been pursued the days following.

I trust this matter will receive the considerate attention of our Judges—Yours, &c.,

June 30. A JUROR.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

THERE were four deaths from cholera in Bombay during the week ending the 28th ult. Three of the cases occurred in what is known as the Market section of the town, and the fourth in Khetwady. The death-rate of the week, which is much lower than that of many large towns in England and on the Continent, indicates however that the general health of the town is good. Allowing for the increase of population since 1881, the death-rate was only 19·98, against 22·53 in the corresponding week of last year, and a mean of 24·61 in the corresponding weeks of the previous five years.

Cholera continues to prevail to a very large extent in several districts of the Bombay Presidency. We have already heard from independent sources that cholera is raging in the Satara district, and that the Sanitary Commissioner and the District Magistrate are visiting the afflicted localities to limit the ravages of the disease. Official reports also show that cholera prevails in every taluka, with the exception of Jaoli, but they give no indication as to the number of cases and the percentage of deaths. In the Sholapore district there is reported to be "slight cholera here and there in the whole district;" but the fact that 531 cases, of which 229 were fatal, occurred in one week, namely, that ending the 28th instant, seems to show that whether or not it be "here and there," the advantage "slight," is somewhat out of place. Cholera continues also to prevail to a very considerable extent in Nandgaum and Maligaum in the Nasik district, 154 attacks and 64 deaths being reported. The disease prevails almost as largely in the Amednagar district as in the Sholapore collectorate, 511 attacks being reported, of which 212 terminated fatally. In Khandesh [illegible] of whom died. Cholera also occurs in the Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar districts, but not to such an extent as to cause alarm.

RETIREMENT OF THE REGISTRAR OF BOMBAY.

KHAN BAHADOOR BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, the Registrar of Bombay, retires to-day on pension after a service extending over five and thirty years. Mr. Bryamjee, in addition to the above office, was Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Registrar of Parsee Marriages, which last office he has been allowed by the Chief Justice to retain. Mr. Bryamjee started in life as a clerk in the Political and Secret Departments of the Secretariat in 1853. Five years later, he was selected for the post of Foujdar and Joint Police Officer (Sub. Magistrate) of Khandalla in the Poona District, then a post of great responsibility, and needing much firmness and tact to deal with the numerous European railway employés and soldiers, in addition to thousands of natives collected from time to time for the construction of the Bhore Ghaut Incline. Depredations and robberies were a matter of almost daily occurrence in Khandalla at the time, the culprits being gangs of robust and desperate dacoits, whose raids were frequently attended with cruelty and bloodshed. Mr. Byramjee succeeded in bringing the robbers to justice and eradicated the gangs and for his success in the discharge of this arduous duty received the thanks of his superiors, and of Government. In recognition of those services, he was promoted in September 1860 to the post of Foujdar of Poona. In that office also he distinguished himself in a similar manner. On the organization of the Registration Department in 1865, he was appointed Deputy Registrar of the Fort and Colaba. On the death of Colonel Dunsterville in the same year, he was appointed to act as Registrar of Bombay, and was confirmed in the appointment in May 1866, since which time he has continuously held the office. All his superiors have testified to his conscientious discharge of duty, his honesty, and ability. Mr. Byramjee has also performed the duties of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies since 1867, and has made the Registration Department in Bombay a financial success in every respect. In recognition of his valuable, long, and faithful services, and on the recommendation of Mr. Filgate, Inspector General of Registration, supported by the Bombay Government, the Governor-General was in 1880 pleased to bestow on Mr. Byramjee the title of Khan Bahadoor as a personal distinction. In 1870 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and has since had the honour of being elected by the Justices a member of the Municipal Corporation. Since 1872, Mr. Byramjee has been a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.

JUBILEE BANQUET AT HYDERABAD.

H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD gave a Jubilee banquet on the 25th ult. in the Chow Mahala Palace. One hundred and fifty guests sat down, including the Resident, Generals Gibbs and Stewart, and all the nobles of Hyderabad. After dinner his Highness, in a few well-chosen words, proposed the health of the Queen Empress. Mr. Cordery then proposed the health of the Nizam and in doing so said that no more apposite moment could occur for drinking the health of the first Prince of India than when he was doing honour to the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress. He referred to the vast strides which had been taken by science in the last fifty years in the matter of railways, telegraphs and telephones, &c., which have made what would have seemed fairy dreams to our fathers luxuries of daily experience. Mr. Cordery then went on to say that, taken as a whole, no period in history has been marked by a longer duration of peace; and that though rumours of coming warfare have lately been spread, he could state with authority that no special reason exist at the present moment for supposing that we are in any immediate danger of war. In being prepared against all comers we have, he said, no fear of an attack. At such times however, the thoughts of all are turned towards the throne—a visible sign of the unity of that Empire of which Mussalmans and Hindus, Buddhists and Christians, prince and subject, nobles and soldiers are proud of being members. He referred to her Majesty's domestic affections and virtues, and the efforts she has always made for the amelioration of her subjects in every part of the globe; and alluded to the undoubted appreciation she would entertain of the charity and generosity of the Nizam in endowing a hospital in her name for the nursing women of his dominions. Mr. Cordery concluded by asking all to drink the health of their host, adding that he hoped that he might live to see his Highness's Jubilee celebrated.

A HIGH COURT INTERPRETER REBUKED.

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE has administered a somewhat severe rebuke to Mr. Balajee Pandurang, the chief translator and interpreter of the Bombay High Court, who has adopted the unusual course of seeking his Lordship in his private chambers and interceding on behalf of a woman who had already been convicted and sentenced at the Criminal Sessions now being held. Mr. Balajee was called upon to explain his conduct yesterday. The following is a report of what occurred:—

His Lordship, on taking his seat on the Bench, called upon Mr. Balajee Pandurang, chief translator and interpreter of the Court, to explain what induced him to come to his Lordship's chambers to intercede on behalf of Ladoo, woman, and procure a mitigation of the sentence passed upon her.

Mr. Balajee replied that the woman appeared to him to be too young to have done what she was accused of, and that he believed she was instigated to do so by the boy Narayen.

The Judge: Did any one instigate you to make such an assertion?

Mr. Balajee: No, my Lord.

The Judge said that Mr. Balajee had acted very improperly in interfering with an open verdict of a jury after the prisoner had been convicted and sentenced. Before the sentence was passed on the woman she was asked if she had anything to say; and she said no. Any statement she might have made would have been taken into consideration by his Lordship when passing sentence on her. It was not proper for an interpreter to interfere in any way in such matters or approach the Judge with any suggestions. His duty was quite distinct, and that was to interpret impartially all that was said by a witness or a prisoner in open Court. His Lordship had no doubt that Mr. Balajee in acting as he had done was actuated by mere kindly feeling. But in such matters interpreters should never interfere.

Mr. Balajee asked to be pardoned for what he had done.

The Judge accepted the apology, and told him never to make a like suggestion again.

THE NEW G. I. P. RAILWAY TERMINUS.

A WEEK ago we announced that another and very nearly the final stage of Mr. F. W. Stevens' great work, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Terminus and Administrative Offices was reached when the keystone of the large central dome was successfully placed in position. This was a feat which some critics of the structure did not hesitate to assert would never be accomplished, and some few doubted that a dome of such magnitude could be constructed on the principle adopted by Mr. Stevens. It may not be the highest or the largest dome in existence, but it certainly is the first of its dimensions which has been built of solid blocks of stone. The dome of St. Paul's Cathedral is constructed of brickwork with strong iron chains placed around it to resist lateral thrust, and outside this, covering it in every part, is another dome of metal on a wooden frame, work the weight of which also resists lateral thrust. That of St. Peter's at Rome is similarly constructed; whilst the great dome of Bijapur is a mass of brick and chunam. Indeed it may be considered as a solid mass of brick concrete, as the bricks being so small could not of themselves have been made to radiate to the centre of so large a structure, and the strength entirely depends on the adhesive power of the chunam. But the dome of the Terminus, as we have said, is of of solid stone, designed to resist the weather, without the additional covering which prevails in celebrated domes in Europe. The Terminus [illegible] dome is octagonal in form, and eight handsome ribs, one at each angle, converge to the apex, which in the course of a few weeks will support a colossal figure of Progress. It will be mounted on a pedestal of rich design, and constitute a fitting crowning piece to the magnificent structure. The vaulting between the ribs is "weathered"—to use a scientific term,—cut on the outer side into the shape of tiles, so as to prevent any possibility of rain penetrating the joints of the masonry, but this adds to rather than detracts from the appearance of the work. Each ring or course has radiating joints horizontally towards the centre and to the centres of the curves of the dome. The upper outer belt of each course is perfectly horizontal for about three inches, and "weathers" the next course below it by a slight projection or lap similar to that of the tile. Thus does Mr. Stevens secure a feature not to be met with in other structures of the kind. The stones of the rings of the vaulting are keyed or dovetailed into the ribs of the large ribs, and between the joints of the "voussoirs," on the upper side, strong metal keys are inserted, and the whole set in Portland cement, which forms each course into a tie resisting any horizontal strain or thrust. In its construction no course was commenced until the one below it had properly set and was complete. Each ring or course of masonry was made the support of the next above it, and thus the usual centring or supports were dispensed with, and the contractor saved a considerable sum of money. At first it was supposed that in a work of such magnitude centring would be indispensable, but the experience gained from the building of the smaller domes, and experiments which were made, proved it to be unnecessary. The thickness of the stone work of the domes was calculated mathematically, models were made, and the results which were arrived at proved satisfactory; Rankin's theory of the arch was adhered to—viz., that for safety, the *line of equilibrium* should not fall without the middle third of the arch—that is to say, for the benefit of the uninitiated, if the thickness of the arch is divided at any point into three equal parts, the *line of equilibrium* must fall within the middle third. If it fall on the outer side, the tendency would be to thrust outwards, and if on the inner side to fall inwards.

The construction of the interior of the dome will be entirely open and exposed to view, and will ultimately be decorated in an appropriate manner. From it may be seen the eight ribs before alluded to, each carried on handsomely capped corbels of artistic design, which spring from a massive and beautifully foliated cornice running right round the interior. The drum of the dome is pierced by eight beautiful windows, which will be filled in with rich stained glass windows of ornamental design, the Railway Company's monogram and arms being introduced. The lower portions of the windows are also to possess the quality of usefulness. They are to open so as to afford a means of communication from a gallery which encircles the dome within to balconies on the outer side. From this height a particularly fine view of the city and adjacent harbour may be obtained [illegible] extensive as from the University Clock Tower, the altitude is not so great. But the [illegible] of course, it commands on all sides is one of exceptional beauty, and decidedly the best view that can be obtained of the [illegible] land which modern taste and culture have given to Bombay. The main ribs of the dome are emphasized and strengthened by massive buttresses, crowned at each angle by elegant pinnacles of excellent workmanship. Here the octagonal shape of the dome is transformed into a square—a work of strikingly handsome appearance even if bare in detail, but advantage has been taken of an opportunity to call in the aid of the decorator, and perhaps some of the most exquisite carving in the whole building may be here observed. The object of the transformation is to afford additional space, and in this effort the architect has succeeded admirably. The contrivance was both skilful and unique. Noble arches, richly carved, are thrown across the angles. The effect of this is grand even in the presence of the quaint Indian scaffolding which yet retains its position. The carving and moulding of the work generally displays the highest skill, and we would recommend those interested in technical education to visit this great work that they may see of what the native is capable when subjected to careful supervision and guidance. The magnificent chiselling throughout the entire building will entrance the spectator even after he has grown familiar with the general outlines of the structure. Nowhere perhaps is there to be found so vast an amount of richly carved masonry. The cathedral of Milan has been described as a poem wrought in stone: an anthem sung in marble. But this was the work of a nation of sculptors. That at the Bori Bunder is an epic and the work of men whose erudity and lack of finish has ever been a national characteristic. Almost every line had to be supervised and corrected. Models of the enrichments were constructed or taken from the local School of Art, executed by Mr. Gomez under the eye of the principal, Mr. Griffiths, but they have gained in the work such an education as cannot fail to exercise considerable influence on Indian decorative art. The figures to crown the dome and the gables are to be supplied by Messrs. Earp and Son, the well-known Lambeth sculptors. One piece "Progress," as we are informed, has arrived. That representing her Majesty the Queen-Empress, will be placed under the canopy in the central gable of the building, and is intended to typify the State, while a representation of Agriculture is to be fixed on the central gable of the south side, and the two gables of the wings on the west side are to be crowned by groups representing respectively Engineering and Commerce. The piers of the entrance gates are to be crowned with a colossal lion and tiger, symbolical of the United Kingdom and India, and the central gables of carriage porches, which have been left in a rough state, we were informed, are to support figures representing Science and Trade. Here we may mention that the circular panels in the building at present left vacant will be filled in with carved heads in portraiture of several Anglo-Indian notables, including Lord Dufferin, Lord Reay and Sir Bartle Frere.

Beneath the dome is the grand staircase and entrance hall in the centre of the building. The former is eight feet, six inch width of solid blue-trap stone, and will have a handsome wrought-iron railing, appropriately decorated, with handrailing up to the top story. The hall is yet to be paved with Maw's encaustic tiles of chaste design. The galleries and landings of the staircase, which are borne on massive and liberally treated corbels will form approaches to the various offices of each floor, all of which spacious and well-ventilated apartments have been described by us in previous notices. The entrance to the hall, a most imposing one, will be from the central gates by the drive through the already pretty garden.

We notice too that the greater portion of the offices are now complete. The refreshment rooms, although in themselves finished, are not in use, for although we believe the Company proposes furnishing them in a suitably handsome style, the requisites are not yet ready for delivery. Most people have already visited the large ticket hall and booking office; and there is no need therefore for us to attempt to describe the elegant combinations of marble and granite, or the artistic treatment of the ceiling, but it may not yet be known to many that the excellently appointed Post Office has already been open for public use during the greater part of the present month, and has been greatly used by railway travellers and dwellers in the immediate vicinity. Of the advantages of the adjacent Cash Office, and its spacious underground vaults, some idea may be formed when it is said that they are furnished with electric arrangements and fire and thief proof doors, and it is fitted with a lift with which cash and papers may be lowered to the strong rooms below. On visiting the officers' meeting room the writer found it still unfurnished. But in its bare state there is much to admire. The room is splendidly decorated. It has an encaustic tile pavement with a handsome glazed dado to match of bold yet artistic design. The ceiling is of polished teakwood enriched with a beautiful foliated cornice. The apartment is divided by a bold stone moulded arch supported by Aberdeen granite columns, surmounted with capitals of elegant design. The arch apparently carries the weight of the roof above, and adds greatly to the appearance of the room. Some short time must elapse ere the refreshment rooms are open, but their attractive, airy appearance will be greatly commented on ere long. A departure is made here in the decorative style. The ceiling is picked out with two shades of cream colour tipped with gold, and having an elegant cornice to correspond. The arches which support the floors above have an exceedingly good effect. Grey and red Aberdeen granite columns sustain them, and these are crowned by massive capitals in the decoration of which animal life as well as foliage is represented. Handsome counters stand within the room. They are the product of the East Indian Art Manufactory, from designs by Mr. Stevens, and are composed of differently coloured local woods. The tops of the counters are covered with white-marble, and the general appearance of the room is exceedingly pleasant. Its aspect too is all that could be desired. Much thought has been bestowed upon it in this respect, for it is placed in such a position that it not only looks upon the pretty garden in front, but admits of the full play of any sea breeze there may be in close proximity are lavatories and other necessaries on the most approved principles, which we described in February of last year. The waiting rooms too are ready for use, but we were informed that some delay in the arrangements of furniture and water-supply principles and prevent their opening. It is confidently expected, however, that the entire premises will be dedicated to public use in June or July next, when we presume the necessary boxes which at present disfigure the platform will be removed.

For some months past the decoration and painting of the large iron roofs of the platforms, contracted for by Signor Gibelle, has been rapidly progressing, and we notice that the work is now nearly completed. The treatment of the roofs is, as we anticipated in a former article, successful in the highest degree. Although the decorations are simple, yet they have a breadth of colour and boldness of design and are cheerful and bright in appearance. The boarding on the inside of the roof has been painted a delicate buff colour, with a bordering to each panel of deep bold red lines, and a star pattern between running the whole length of the roofs. The main trusses and other work are in chocolate, the trusses being picked out inside with light blue, which emphasises the colouring and marks their strength. Chocolate also is the colour of the upper and lower flanges of the lattice girders, but these are relieved by a dark ochre, and form an exceptionally pretty one [illegible]. The large bolt heads of the trusses are picked out [illegible] and the shafts of the cohesive iron columns painted a deep Indian red with chocolate bases and black plinth. The caps of the columns and portions above are decorated in maroon, with two shades of blue and gold, giving them a rich and handsome appearance. The large venetianed screens are in pale green relieved with red lines, and is highly suggestive of coolness and comfort. The flat roof with the large nave down the centre covering the large platform on which the present temporary offices are located is a beautiful piece of work, which can only be fully appreciated when the ugly partitions have been removed. The iron girders and lantern are carried by columns and ornamental wrought-iron brackets of beautiful design. The Company's arms and monograms have been ingeniously introduced into the detail of the brackets, and these and the capitals of the columns are picked out in green, bronze and gold, while the corrugated iron covering of the lantern being of a very delicate light green has a decidedly artistic effect. The corrugated iron forming the ceiling is decorated similarly to that of the main roof already described, and the main girders are [illegible] chocolate picked out with dark ochre. The pressure, which are not yet completed will, we [illegible] columns are decorated to correspond to the massive specimen of decoration of the large roof, and afford a delightful [illegible] large entrance iron work. When one gazes [illegible] striking. All the colours have the appearance is more [illegible] and more are here combinations tastefully chosen, [illegible] enough to have delighted the heart of [illegible] Owen Jones.

Since our last notice, the great clocks of the [illegible] terminus have been completed. That of the station is [illegible] finished with two enormous dials, measuring 10 feet six inches in diameter, and placed over either platform. At first sight these appear to be two [illegible] separate clocks. There is but one set of works, however, the dials being communicated with by rods or friction rollers which guide the hands. The experiment of illuminating the dials was satisfactorily made a few evenings ago, whilst similar success attended the first lighting of the large clock in the central gable. This clock has already proved of great service both to travellers and the general public. Both these capital instruments were supplied by Messrs. Lund and Blockley, and we believe have so far given the Railway authorities the fullest satisfaction.

The Railway Company, we think, was fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Stevens from Government, for he has not only architectural knowledge, but has also distinguished himself in engineering science as well. Great credit is also due to Mr. S. Khanderao, Mr. Stevens' able assistant, and to the contractors for the manner in which they have carried out this extensive and important public work. In a few months more the entire buildings will be completed. That they will fully answer the purpose for which they were intended goes without saying, but they will be also a monument of Railway enterprise and native workmanship, of the commencement of a new era in Indian history, and not the less surely of Mr. Stevens' engineering and architectural skill.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 29.—The barometer continues falling rather rapidly in the Punjab and Sind. It is lowest to-day at Peshawar, where it is nearly six-tenths below Colombo. The barometer has risen slowly in other parts of India, except in Pegu, where a fall is commencing. The temperature has again increased considerably in the Punjab, the average maximum temperature being 113°; the highest, 116, was registered at Peshawar. The temperature has fallen generally in Bengal, N.-W. Provinces and the Central Provinces. The humidity is increasing rapidly in the N.-W.P. and at the Hill stations, and the skies are clouding over. Westerly winds are also receding in the N.-W.P., and are being replaced by easterly winds. Moderate general rain has fallen in Pegu, the Bombay Coast districts, and Central Provinces, and showers in Bengal, Assam, N.-W. P. and Central India. Indore, Dhulia, Cuttack and Gorakhpur report three inches; Goa, Seoni, and Saugor Island, two inches; Raipur, Nagpur, Cuddapah: Masulipatam, Negapatam, Bombay, Malegaon, and Hoshangabad one inch. The weather indications are slightly more favorable; cloudy amount is increasing in the interior, and winds are increasing on the West Coast and at the entrance to the Bay.

INDIA AND THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

THE Government of India and the various Local Governments are largely interesting themselves in the forthcoming International Exhibition at Glasgow. Full particulars regarding the scope and extent of the Exhibition appear in circulars and prospectuses which are published in the various *Government Gazettes*. The Guarantee Fund amounts to over £227,000 being, it is stated, larger than that raised for any previous exhibition; and as Glasgow may be regarded as the commercial capital of Scotland, the importance is pointed out of collecting exhibits of Indian Arts and industries for the information and education of the people. Some idea of the intentions of the promoters may be formed from the indications given in the the following extract:—

The objects of the Exhibition are to promote and foster industry, science and art, by inciting the inventive genius of our people to a still further development in arts and manufactures, and to stimulate commercial enterprise by inviting all nations to exhibit their products, both in the raw and finished state. Examples of the manufactures by which Glasgow and the surrounding districts have been famous—chemical iron, and other mineral products, engineering, shipbuilding, electrical and scientific appliances, and textile fabrics—will be exhibited both in process of manufacture and in the finished state.

Similar and more varied exhibits may be expected from other parts of Great Britain and from the Continent, whilst from America, India, the Canadian, Australian, Cape and other Colonies, promises of substantial support have been received.

A Fine Art Section will form an important part of the Exhibition. For the accommodation of the art treasures and historical objects a special block of the building will be reserved; and the most ample precautions will be taken for the security of valuable property lent for the purposes of the Exhibition. A special prospectus, classification, and series of regulations will be issued for this section.

Two sections—viz., 'The Women's Industries Section' and the 'Artisan Section'—will be special features; and, in connection with the former, her Grace the Duchess of Abercorn is Convener for Ireland, the Right Hon. the Countess of Rosebery, for England and Wales, and the Hon. Lady Campbell, of Blythswood, and Mrs. King for Scotland, the Colonies, and Foreign Countries.

The site which has been granted by the City Corporation for the Exhibition Buildings extends to 60 acres, and is one of exceptional beauty and convenience. It comprises the Western portion of the Kelvingrove Park and the slopes of Gilmorehill, which are crowned by the University Buildings.

The Buildings which it is proposed to construct will cover about 10 acres, and will be erected according to plans prepared by eminent architects. The ornamental flower plots, pond, and fountains of the Kelvingrove Park will be included in the Exhibition Grounds, and the terraces in front of the University Buildings are well adapted for the effective display of electric lighting and pyrotechnic illuminations, as well as for the enjoyment of musical promenades and other entertainments which it is intended to provide.

The River Kelvin, which intersects the grounds, will be available for the Exhibition of Naval Shipbuilding and Life-Saving Apparatus, either in motion or not. The reach of the river which can be utilised for this purpose has a length of 1,500 feet, a width of 90 feet, and a depth of 9 feet.

The situation of the Exhibition Buildings is especially convenient of access for exhibitors, as by means of the lines of railway which can be made use of at night for the passage of railway trucks, and which will, if possible, be carried into the Exhibition Grounds at more than one point, heavy goods can be delivered at the doors of the buildings with the least possible amount of risk. In addition to this the port of Grange will offer a cheap and ready means for the delivery and redelivery of sea-borne goods.

It is intended to afford full postal, telephonic, telegraphic and banking facilities within the Exhibition buildings, so that all necessary business may be conducted by exhibitors and others without leaving the premises.

The whole arrangements are in the hands of the Executive Council, which has been chosen from the General Council of Guarantors, and has for its Chairman the Hon. the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

The exhibits will be divided into twenty-two classes, which will embrace all the products of human ingenuity and nature's handiwork. The exhibition, however, will not be permitted to degenerate into a mere shop, and articles of inferior workmanship, or those on which undue prices have been put, will obtain no admittance. The exhibition authorities undertake to pay freight of exhibits from Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, and of large article should will be admitted to India free of cost. Punctuality in the despatch of exhibits is enjoined; all exhibits should be on their way to Scotland before the 1st January. The exhibition authorities have entrusted the general arrangements of the Indian section to Mr. T. N. Mukherji, F.I.S., Assistant Curator, Economic and Art Museum, Calcutta. A committee consisting of the following gentlemen has been appointed to look after the representation of this Presidency:—The Hon. F. Forbes Adam, (chairman), Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr. Varjeevandas Madhowdas, the Hon. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. E. Greenwood, acting principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art; Mr. J. L. Symons and Mr. Allan Arthur.

SIR MADHAV RAO AND THE MAHARATTAS.

SIR MADHAV RAO'S active pen is never at rest, and there is no subject which the venerable administrator does not feel himself competent to deal with and satisfactorily dispose of. He has followed his suggestion of a uniform metallic currency for India with some well-considered practical advice to his Marathi brethren, over whose fortunes, he says, an unfavorable change has come within the last score of years.

CHURCH CENTENARY AT CALCUTTA.

THE centenary of St. John's Church, Calcutta, has just been celebrated by a service at which the Rev. Mr. Whitehead delivered a sermon, in which he sketched the history of the church. The services was attended by a large congregation, composed of clergymen from every parish in Calcutta. Large, however, as the congregation was, the numbers could not bear comparison with the thirteen hundred who overflowed the pews a hundred years ago, when, after undergoing a prolonged period of religious vicissitudes, Calcutta once more boasted, *as the Bengalman* says, "not merely a church, but a noble cathedral which stands to this day a historic memorial replete with interest to every Anglo-Indian." Mr. Whitehead's sermon was so interesting that we publish the historical passages in full :—

The centenary of St. John's Church was an interesting and important event, not simply because it was one of the two English Churches in Calcutta which could boast of a history and work of a hundred years, but also because its history had been, in a very marked way, connected with the general history of the English Church in India. The first English Church in Calcutta was that of Old St. John's, which stood just westward of what is known as Writer's Buildings. It was originally built in 1715, when, as the historian remarked, "the settlers built a house to the glory of God and continued to disregard his laws for many years afterwards." This church was noted for its beautiful spire, which was afterwards blown down by a hurricane, and the church was finally demolished by the soldiers of Suraj-ud-Dowla in the year 1756, the year of the Black Hole. And then for 14 years Calcutta was without an English Church. It was a significant fact, that a community of rich and wealthy merchants, many of whom were living in considerable pomp and luxury and amassing large fortunes, were for fourteen years without a church. This one fact speaks volumes; and we are not surprised to hear that the men who were so indifferent to religion were equally indifferent to morality. The records of the period show that in those days the aim of the settlers in Calcutta was simply to make money. One of them writing home speaks as though it were the highest praise that they had entirely devoted themselves to the service of Mammon. He said :—We [illegible] further than the provision of the Company's investment. We occupy [illegible] in our trade, with the ingenuity I may add the selfishness, of merchants. All our servants and dependants were trained and educated in the same notions. The credit of a good bargain was the utmost scope of their ambition.

The result was the same that always follows when men devote themselves to the service of Mammon and the neglect of ordinances of religion. Vice and immorality were rampant from the highest to the lowest, and a historian of the period passes upon the community a severe and sweeping condemnation. "The profligate or unprofessing Christians of that godless settlement," says Mr. Hill in his History of Christianity in India, "were but a godless community. Their morality was no better than their religion. During the protracted administration of Warren Hastings, there is nothing, indeed, which can be said in praise of the Anglo-Indian Society." And we may not therefore be surprised to learn that it was for some time before the heathen discovered that the English had any religion at all. When they saw the practical fruits of Christianity in the lives of the men before them, they summed up their experiences of Christianity by saying that the "Christian religion was the devil's religion." It was indeed a painful chapter in our history which we cannot open without shame, and the evil influences have done immense harm to the cause of Christianity in India, and have left a foul blot upon the fair name of Englishmen in India. "By their fruits," says Christ, "shall ye know them," and if that religion that when the heathen saw that a community professing to be Christians were giving themselves openly to shameful immorality what were they to think of Christianity itself? Then at last at the end of fourteen years Calcutta possessed a church of its own. But even then it was not raised by the liberality or piety of the residents, but by the munificence of a stranger. A Swedish missionary, Kiernander, was invited to Calcutta by the year 1758. After remaining there for seven years working as a missionary he built what is now known as the "Old Church," or the Old Mission Church. It was begun in the year 1767, and was opened in the year 1770, and they called it by the Hebrew name of "Beth Tephilla or House of Prayer." He was a most earnest and devoted missionary, and there is no doubt that he did a great work in Calcutta by preparing the way for better things; and yet it did not seem that this church at a time was able to produce any great effect upon higher classes of society; at all events, as we may judge from the fact that Lord Cornwallis's wife, who was a member of his father's household, could mention the fact that a single lady had given great encouragement to the congregation by receiving the Holy Communion in its church. Yet the dawn of better days began at the end of the century. In the year 1787 the foundation stone of St. John's was laid, and it was a hopeful sign that in this case almost the whole of the money required, one lakh-and-a-half, was raised here by voluntary donations. In the year 1787, on 24th June, the Church was consecrated by a special mandate from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of Lord Cornwallis. The building of this church therefore forms a marked epoch in the religious history of the settlement. For we have seen that never till this time both morality and religion in Calcutta had reached about their lowest ebb. But from the time of the landing of Lord Cornwallis there was a very marked improvement. Lord Cornwallis was the first of that great series of English noblemen who filled the position of Governor-General in this country and by virtue of his high character and position was enabled to institute at once reforms both in the public service and in the social life of Calcutta which previous Governors, being servants of the Company, were powerless to effect. The improvement was very sudden and very marked. Before the year 1788 we find it noted that drinking and gambling had become unfashionable, and though no doubt there was secret vice and sin still in abundance yet at any rate it was something that society had to outwardly respectable and vice was compelled [illegible] to pay the tribute of hypocrisy. But though [illegible] decidedly declined, still it was not religion, and the [illegible] of St. John's were few indeed. As [illegible] and "the Chaplain to those many Sundays [illegible] Kaye almost to many hundreds. It was a rarity in India pithily observed, to see the community on any occasion of Sunday [illegible] to the Church. Christ's ordinance of Sunday marks with regard to the [illegible] quality in the morning contrasted with the [illegible] in the evening drive to a martial," as [illegible] church therefore had hard work out of [illegible] uncompromising materials to create a godfearing and church-going society. But at the beginning of the nineteenth century there was again another reaction. As in Lord Cornwallis's time there was a reaction in favour of morality, so at the beginning of the nineteenth century there was a marked reaction in favour of religion. It was due perhaps to many causes partly no doubt, like the reaction in favour of necessity, to the personal influence of one man, the Marquis of Wellesley, who on for morality what Lord Cornwallis did for religion, and—too no doubt the work of St. John's Church and the Old Mission Church had begun to tell upon society. But the chief cause which seems to have produced the reaction was one which seemed at first sight very unlikely to have [illegible] and that was the French Revolution. Owing no doubt to the fact the French had been for a long time in bitter conflict with the English in India, the excesses of that revolution produced a feeling of profound alarm and disgust in India, so that, as a contemporary writer remarks, "to praise the French was very much the same as to praise infidelity." The consequence was that whereas infidelity had before been fashionable it was now regarded with aversion. The suddenness of the change was marvellous. At the beginning of this century, one of the oldest and most religious of the inhabitants of Calcutta was asked whether he thought he could produce ten righteous men to save the city. He said that he was not quite sure whether he could produce ten, but he thought that he possibly could produce five. And yet only five or six years afterwards Bishop Heber, after a visit to Calcutta, said that no society in England which he had seen was more correct in all respects than that of Calcutta. The churches, he said, were full, and the audiences the most serious and attentive that he had ever seen. This was the dawn of religious life in Calcutta gradually progressing and progressing, when the next great epoch of the religious history of the church in India occurred. In 1814 the first Bishop Dr. Middleton was consecrated in London, and on the 28th of November, of the same year, he landed in Calcutta, and preached his first sermon in this church to a large congregation of 1,800 people. This was an epoch too in the history of St. John's Church. It now became the Cathedral Church of the diocese and continued to be so till the present cathedral was built by Bishop Wilson in 1847. There would be no time for him to try to trace the gradual growth and development of the Church in India, from 1845 till the present day, or to speak of the vast influence for good upon the growing life of the religious community of the country of such men as Middleton, Heber, Wilson, Turton and Milman, but we may judge of the progress that has been made during these 70 years from the simple fact that when Middleton landed in Calcutta in 1814 there were in the whole of India in 1814, not more than 15 clergy, and one Bishop, whose diocese extended not only over India and Ceylon, but also to the whole of Australia; whereas in the present day there are in India, Ceylon, and Burma over 550 clergy and nine bishops; and the noble charities that we see in Calcutta, supported to a large extent by voluntary contributions, are a proof to us that Christian life in this city is no sickly, bringing forth its natural fruits of liberality and charity. Much, indeed, remains for us to do; still there is before us in India a vast and increasing work. There are hundreds of Christians who are yet deprived entirely of the means of grace and cut off from the influences of religion. There are thousands of our poor brethren who are living in utter want, destitution, and degradation, and there are millions of heathen who have never heard the name of Christ. And yet when we look back upon the past, and consider the years which are gone, we have great reason to thank God for his patience in thus bringing us through a slough of immorality and impiety to a deeper sense of our responsibilities, a higher obedience to his laws, and a closer communion with his eternal and blessed Son.

THE DISCOVERY OF PRE-HISTORIC GRAVES AT PALLAVERAM.

SOME time ago, Mr. Thorowgood, the Superintendent of the Madras Harbour Works, came upon some pre-historic graves while quarrying near Pallaveram. A curious incident occurred in connection with the discovery. In the course of excavation, some coolies came upon a round chatty buried about one foot below the surface and a few minutes afterwards some smaller chatties were opened out. This discovery so alarmed the coolly, who laid the chatty back, that he ran away from work and literally died from fright the same evening. These interesting discoveries have, at the request of the Madras Government, been reported upon by Dr. Bidie. The following is Dr. Bidie's report :—

Such burial-places are known to the natives in districts as Pandu-kuris or Pandu-kulis, and in other districts as Pandava-gudis, Pandaval-kovil, &c. In the place where the earthen vessels described by Mr. Thorowgood were found, the stone circles which usually surround sepulchral [illegible] have disappeared, and the earth of the mounds has also been washed away, so that the pottery chats are quite on the surface. The exposure and the porous nature of the soil have led to the entire disappearance of all human remains, not a fragment of a bone having as yet been found. Ancient burial-places are common in Southern India, but differ much in their construction. In some instances they are simply skeletons, in others—and more commonly—dolmens or cairns as in the Nilgiris, and lastly, we have the coffin-like vessels, such as those under notice, made of coarse pottery. The dolmens also differ in type, being in some cases roomy, stone-built chambers with a cap-stone, the whole being usually burried in the earth; while in other localities they stand free, the dolmen being surrounded with several circles of stone slabs with rounded tops, like the head stones in a modern graveyard. Excellent specimens of the latter type exist at Trichinopoly, Rajamahendravaram and in the Kolar district, but this style is not common. The dolmens vary in size, some of those buried in tumuli having a floor area of 81 plus 54 feet and being as much as 6½ feet in depth. In some cases a rectangular [illegible] has been added, and supported at the corners by bits of stone, like legs, has been found resting on the floor of the dolmen. In fact, the construction of these sepulchral chambers show some resemblance to the dwellings of the living, and we shall find that the similarity was still further maintained by the deposit along with the dead body of household utensils, ornaments, and tools, such as were used by the person when alive. It seems pretty clear that the tumulus with its dolmen in the interior or outside on the crown of the elevation, and its enclosing concentric circles of stones, was the prototype of the Buddhist topé or dagoba with its rails, mound and cubic casket. At present there is no people in Southern India who erect the dolmen-burial, and the change which these monuments have undergone in remote times in existing races has any reminiscences of their origin, and all repudiate them. The Pallaveram sarcophagi, which have been so well described by Mr. Thorowgood, are made of burnt clay, and in one fragment I broken one which I saw, the hard outer layer of the straw which had been mixed with the clay is still extant. The oblong vessels which vary in length from upwards of six feet down to a little over two feet, and stand on strong leg which have somewhat the appearance of a pig's snout, more downwards. The larger sarcophagi have as many as twelve legs, and the smaller six in each leg, is hollow, from seven to eight inches high, and pierced about midway with two round holes which were probably made to facilitate the escape of gases in firing the clay. Looking at the vessel sideways, it has at a little distance some resemblance to a big caterpillar. The fragments of the coffins and the pottery found inside them have been deposited in the Museum, and will be described by Dr. Thurston; but I may be permitted to make a few cursory remarks here regarding them, and also with reference to the [illegible] dolmens and other pre-historic structure in Southern India. The upper edge of the Pallaveram sarcophagi appears to be generally rolled into a moulding ornamented with oblique depressions made with the tip of the potter's finger. The employment of earthenware coffins instead of chambers formed of stone is probably determined by the absence of gneiss capable of being easily split up into thin slabs, which is so common in some other districts. These oblong earthenware sarcophagi have as yet only been found in the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah and North Arcot. Mr. Thorowgood also mentions the occurrence of large globular sepulchral urns. These are very common in some districts, and are generally of earthenware like the gravid human uterus, and with a process at the small end like the cervix uteri. As man, especially uncultivated man, delights in symbolism, it has occurred to me that the urn-like shape of the urn was intended to indicate the return of the body to the womb of mother-earth. This view is further strengthened by the fact that the body must have been placed in the urn in a crouching position just as the fœtus is doubled up in the gravid human uterus. In the southern part of the Tamil country these large pots are called Mudee Muttar tari and in the north Mada Madaka tari. The popular belief regarding these urns is, according to Bishop Caldwell, that to ancient days men lived to a great age and shrivelled to the size of a cat. They were then put in pots, on or in the walls to keep them out of harm, as it was thought that the relatives got tired of the aged man to do. This put them in the [illegible] and leftovers found in the [illegible] are generally bones of ordinary size [illegible] individuals and is simply one of those myths which no sure basis on any object or subject the explanation of which is lost in the mists of antiquity. Besides the large pyriform jars there were also recently found big vessels of a different shape, and one of these exhumed at Pallaveram has been sent to the Museum by Mr. Thorowgood. The articles which are lodged in dolmens and sarcophagi along with human bones are in the places which once contained the living, and as they are very various paraphernalia, and plainly point to some connection with that seen in some modern specimens, and which we know is communicated by rubbing the surface with the seeds of Gymnocarpus Asiaticus. In addition to this, some articles are ornamented by narrow parallel waved stripes alternately brown and red, and apparently laid on in the shape of colored pigments and then protected by some kind of transparent varnish. Nothing in the shape of inscriptions has ever been found on the pottery, but rectangular hieroglyphics are occasionally seen scratched on some articles, but in forms so simple and showing such a want of uniformity that one can hardly imagine they had any meaning common to a number of people. Everywhere in Southern India a great resemblance may be observed in shape and size of the vessels found in these pre-historic graves, a fact indicative of a primitive state of civilization, for, as culture advances, the forms and ornamentation of pottery become more diverse and complicated. Although the persons who constructed the dolmens and chambered cairns were well acquainted with the use of metals, [illegible] to say no cases, as in one exception have been found in any of the "Pandu-kuris." The exception referred to occurred in Coimbatore, where it is [illegible] some of the irregular shaped punch-struck silver coins called eldlings, and bearing rude Buddhist symbols, were found in a grave. Unfortunately, we have no certain knowledge as to the age of those coins, although we know that they are very old; Sir W. Elliot says it may be presumed they were found in circulation when the Aryans entered Hindostan. But all that this shows merely is that the dolmens were constructed subsequent to the date of that invasion; how long subsequent we do not know. South Indian dolmens and pre-historic graves differ in one important respect from those found elsewhere, viz., in the fact, that they never contain any implement belonging to the stone age. This, however, is of no value as a chronological fact, as some Indian tribes were making stone hatchets in modern times, and all that it shows, therefore, is that stone implements and weapons were not in common use when the graves were constructed. In a dolmen in the Coimbatore District, some small human figures in copper were found. They are now lodged in the Museum, and are believed to be Jain origin. A number of bronze articles also have been found in the various Nilgiri cairns. Some of those interesting relics have evidently been turned in a lathe: all are of elegant shape, and one is more Grecian than Indian in its style and form. But a curious fact connected with the bronzes is, that they are generally found associated with pottery figures of the rudest description representing men and animals, and in one instance a small lingum accompanied them. According to Mr. Broughton the composition of the Nilgiri bronze is copper 70 per cent. and tin 29·80 per cent. This is not the place to discuss the significance of bronzes in South Indian dolmens, &c., as such finds are exceptional and local; but they form such an important link in the yet unexplored history of a very interesting series of antiquities, that it was impossible to avoid all notice of them here. Articles made of iron are very common in the Pandu-kuris, and consist of bill-hooks or grass knives, swords, arrow-heads, &c. In most cases the metal has been completely destroyed by rust, but the articles still retain their original shape, and if carefully handled may be preserved by soaking them in glue and then covering with varnish. So far, I believe, no trace of iron has been found amongst the contents of the pottery coffins of Pallaveram, but its absence in the graves hitherto opened may be due to the same condition as has caused all traces of bones to disappear, viz., their proximity to the surface. In others with a good protective covering of earth it is probable that iron articles will be found. The presence of iron in these graves unfortunately gives no clue as to the date of the dolmens, for so far as we know this metal was extracted from the ore and used in the arts centuries before the dawn of the Christian era. In discussing the antiquity of the iron age in India, Fergusson in his "Rude Stone Monuments" points out, that in the third or fourth century of our era the natives made the great iron pillar at the mosque near the Kutub Delhi a feat of mechanical skill which could not, owing to the size of the structure, have been executed in any country in Europe before the introduction of steam machinery and the Nasmyth hammer. The bronze implements contents of prehistoric sepulchres are of course [illegible] but in many cases only the dust remains or the bones have suffered so much from decay as to be of little scientific value. So far as I know no complete specimen of a skull has ever been found, but the fragments would seem to indicate that the people were dolicho-cephalic and had low, narrow, retreating foreheads. The fragments of other parts of the skeleton found indicate that the individuals were of no great size. Sir Walter Elliot held the opinion, and so do others, that the dolmens were erected by the Kurumbers, and this view receives support from the fact that to the present time the shepherds of this race in North Arcot erect dolmens upon a small scale when a Guada or head of a sect dies. On the other hand, it seems strange that any great difference should be found in the plan of such monuments if they were the work of one race. It appears to me that not one but many races living at different times were the constructors of the dolmens. In fact, that these structures indicate a certain stage in the mental history of a people, and are due to a psychological principle which is the constant outcome of intellectual development. The association of ideas, the need of giving to them a natural and sensible expression, the desire of perpetuating the memory of an important event, such would be the universally prevalent explanation of the origin of the monuments in question, whether the race of the Mongols, the Turgons of Siberia, the *tumuli* of the mound-builders, or the *cromlechs*, the *pentrans*, the dolmens and the menhirs of Brittany, India and Africa." The difference which we see in them would probably be due to the nature of the constructive materials available, and to the variation in customs and beliefs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE following buoys between Alibag and Vengurla have been removed for the monsoon:—The Alibag Buoy, the Bankot Buoy, the Anjenvel Buoy, the Ambulghad Reef Buoy, the Malvan Oyster Rock Buoy, and the Johnstone Castle Buoy.

IT has been reported by the Commander of the S.S. 'Umballa' that a cargo boat, belonging to Cocanada, laden with bale goods, lies foundered 10 miles northeast by east of the Vakalapudi Light, in about 10 fathoms of water, and in the track of coasting steamers.

THE Calicut anchorage buoy has parted from its moorings.

H H the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "Swordsman" will leave this port for Zanzibar on Thursday the 7th proximo.

THE steamer Wivenhoe, 1,225 tons, Captain J Galley, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, laden with a general cargo.

THE P and P S N Co's steamer Mobile, arrived on the Captain C Doore, in Bombay yesterday with a general cargo and [illegible] passengers for Bombay, and 142 pilgrims for Jeddah, from the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

THE steamer Othello, 1,634 tons, Captain J Atkins which arrived in Bombay, the evening before last, has brought a general cargo and coals from Hull, which port she left on the 29th ultimo. Messrs Finlay, Muir are her agents here.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oriental, 989 tons, Captain E C Russell, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, has brought from Mozambique and other adjoining ports a general cargo and a cabin passenger, Mr Jones, and forty-eight deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

30TH JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Consignees.
S.S. Nubia	2319	T. G. Knox	A W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Rohilla	..	R. F. Briscoe	C P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Deccan	3022	Case	D P. & O. Co.
,, Rochliff	1187	L. Baxter	E C. Eduljee.
,, C. Murray	1372	Wartolk	F F. Muir & Co.
,, Manitoba	..	J. G. Hawsagar.	G F. Muir & Co.
,, Brookfield	1869	A. Stabell	H J. [illegible] Craig & Co.
,, Greystroke	1377	P.W. Sherrwood	K J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Kashgar	..	C. Gadd	L P. & O. Co.
,, M. Hall	3646	C. Barnes	M E. Bates & Co.
,, Congo	1422	S. Green	N Captain.
,, Wivenhoe	1225	G Galley	O Beyts Craig & Co
,, Germania	1992	W. H. Thomas	O Beyts Craig & Co
,, Kt. Errant	2286	McGill	P R. Nixon & Co.
,, Worsley Hall	2240	J. Vernill	Q E. Bates & Co.
,, Sacrabosco	1474	Thompson	Disc W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Lord Charlmont	3055	Bocquet	Off Side W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Tarpeia	1182	H. Care	Rallí Brothers.
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Humphries	Walsh Lovett & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
29	Othello (s)	Atkins	Hull, May 29.
	Mobile (s)	Doort	Persian Gulf and Karachi, June 14.
30	Oriental (s)	Russell	Mozambique, May 23

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
30	Wivenhoe (s)	Galley	Antwerp.
	Peelin Head (s)	Smith	Bordeaux.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday :—
Ship City of Philadelphia, S. Winn, for Antwerp.
Steamer Congo, Geen, for Havre.

The following vessels have cleared out from the Docks yesterday :—
Steamer Mooltan, for Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.
,, Comana, for Antwerp.
,, Othello, for Hull, Antwerp, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
26	Rancoorah	Brown	——, June 18.
	Goa	Lewins	Bombay, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

June 26.—Steamer Governor. Ships Eusemere, Esperier and Stronsa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
27	Patna	Calcutta.
28	Tibre	Colombo & Pondy.

DEPARTURE.

June.		
28	Tibre	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia (s), 45 cases stout, Treacher and Co.
Morton Hall (s), 3 cases whisky, King King and Co.
Clan Murray (s), 7 cases wines and spirits, G Groom and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla (s), 5 packages medicines, &c, Latimer and Co; 12 kidderkins ale, 11 cases medicines, 4 butts sherry and 2 pipes port wine, Treacher and Co; 6 cases machines, of sorts, H S K Adam and Co; 3 cases saddlery, hosiery, &c, Badhan Pile and Co; 21 casks chemicals, &c, S S Nareiwalla; 11 cases photographic materials, H S Hormasji, 20 bales printing and other paper, B. Saybu and Co; 12 cases varnish, A H Chandabhai.

Kangra (s), 20 casks lubricating oil, J Mackbeth 315 drums linseed oil, F. Fischer and Co.

Australia (s), 3 cases dyes, C. Ramji

Malwa (s), 6 cases glass beads, A Nabobbhai.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray (s), 200 casks beer, Framjee Sands and Co: 4 cases umbrellas, L Lukmansing; 6 cases umbrellas, E Mohomedali; 10 cases umbrellas, M H Ahmed.

Persia (s), 40 cases whisky, Sorabji Cowasjee.

FROM GIBRALTER.

Khedive (s), 1 butt sherry La Novia, The Byculla Club.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 27.

Hamilton, Qr-Mr, Bo, 7th Dragoon Guards, from leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 27.

Hamilton, Qr-Mr, Bo 7th Dragoon Guards, from leave, to Mhow.

JUNE 30.

Mc Conaghy, Surgn-Major, Bo I M S, on duty, to Dharwar.

LANGUAGES IN THE ARMY.

THE following arrangements for encouraging military officers to study foreign languages have been made :—

STUDY OF LANGUAGES.

I.—In order to obtain an efficient record of the names of officers who possess a knowledge of foreign languages, and to encourage officers to study them, the following arrangements have been made :—

II.—The Civil Service Commissioners will hold examinations in London twice a year, commencing on the first Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in October, for the purpose of examining officers in any language, European or Oriental, they may elect to take up. No officer, however, will be examined in more than three languages at the same examination.

III.—Officers who obtain 6 of the total marks will be noted in their record of service as "Passed" in the language, and those who obtain 8 will be noted as qualified as interpreters.

IV.—The maximum marks allotted at these examination will be 800, divided as follows:—

	Marks.
Dictation ...	60
Translation from the foreign language into English ...	100
Translation from English into the foreign language ...	200
Writing an essay or letter, and copying manuscript ...	150
Oral examination; conversation, including reading manuscript at sight; and translating in writing from the foreign language into English, and from English into the foreign language, from extempore reading ...	300
Total ...	800

V.—Applications for the April examination must be sent in so as to reach the Adjutant-General not later than the 31st January, and for [illegible] examination not later than the 15th August.

VI.—Students at the Staff Colleges who, at the final examination in French, German or Russian, obtain 6 of the total marks will be recorded as "Passed."

VII.—Special leave of absence for the purpose of going abroad will be granted annually to a limited number of officers who are recorded as "Passed" in certain languages, in order to render them sufficiently proficient for becoming Interpreters. This will not apply to officers who have passed in the more ordinary European languages.

At present no text books have been specified for either the preliminary on further examination in Russian. A specimen copy of the papers set at the preliminary examinations can be obtained from the Adjutant-General in India on application.

OUTBREAK IN THE MANDALAY JAIL.

THE native population of the [illegible] were thrown into [illegible] sentiments, on the 16th June at between two or three in the afternoon, by the [illegible] that there had been an outbreak among the prisoners in the jail in the city, and that there was murder and arson in it. On personal enquiry, however on the spot, we ascertained the following to be the facts. Ten life convicts, Burmans of upper Burma, made a rush and an unsuccessful attempt to escape. It would appear that a cart containing stores had been brought in, and the second gate of the jail was being closed by the turnkey, a mahomedan, when ten convicts, armed with such sticks as they could find, made a rush towards the gate and felling the turnkey with blows about his head, attempted to make their way through the first or entrance gate, which was immediately blockaded and defended by the strong police guard outside, and the convicts were driven back after a short resistance, well secured, and the gates locked. Two companies of soldiers, consisting of the Royal Munsters and Bengal sepoys, were [illegible] at once, Colonel Simpson and Major Smith [illegible] being among the first calling out of troops was merely to overawe the other prisoners—of whom there are five hundred of different nationalities in the jail—and not at all necessary to put down the convicts who attempted to escape. The only person injured was the turnkey, who received a severe cut across his forehead and bruises about his body. As soon as the news was conveyed to the civil lines there were Messrs. Burgess (Commissioner), Bridges, Deputy Commissioner), Mathews (Assistant Commissioner) and Mr. Rice (Commissioner for Claims), on the spot, and stayed till order was restored. The guards were doubled and other precautions taken at night against any similar attempt, but it is almost impossible for the convicts to escape out of the jail which is situated, like the South-west side of the City wall, which is the natural barrier in itself, and there is the moat below. Everything at the entrance, and the other wall of the jail, is strongly secured and guarded by day and night. All the other prisoners remained quiescent all the time.—*Mandalay Herald.*

BENGAL.

ATTACK ON A SHIP CAPTAIN.—Captain R McFadzen of the ship Alpheus Mc hall, now at Calcutta, was set on and wounded a few days back by one of his crew, a young Spaniard [illegible] whom the Captain refused to pay off, and whose pay he reduced.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The proposed new revising system in the Calcutta Small Cause Court will come into operation from the 1st proximo. All cases from Rupee one to Rs. 20 are to be settled by the Registrar, and those from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 by one of the Officiating Second Judge. The old rule placing several suits, though for large or small amounts, in which plaintiff is the same before one and the same Judge, is to be abrogated in future, while that for suits above Rs. 100 will continue to remain in force as heretofore.

THE SANITATION OF CALCUTTA.—The Municipality is engaged with schemes for improving the sanitation of the city. Judging from the [illegible] we receive on the one hand, and from official reports on the other, there would appear to be more need for the suppression of nuisances than for improved sanitation, unless one means the other. From the mortuary returns by the Health Officer, Calcutta seems to have substantial claims to be regarded as the sanitarium of India. The death-rate continues below the average of English towns and the capital cities of other parts of the world. Still the city is malodorous, and we have complaints of [illegible] and nuisances which might be dealt with. One correspondent writes, in terms which we cannot reproduce, about a Municipal "institution" at the corner of Ripon Street and Sheriff Daftry's Lane. This, he says, is abominably offensive in a respectable locality. It ought not to be difficult to provide this sort of convenience much less offensive in character. It is done in England very successfully and very simply, and ought not to be beyond the power of Municipal genius to do the same here. Another correspondent complains of the [illegible] nuisance in the absence of convenience, which, he thinks, should be provided both in the interests of decency and sanitation. He desires the police to interfere, but nature is stronger than policemen, and until suitable provision is made, the public near the river will have to be content with the means available. Things ought to be different; but in this case it is not clear who ought to be hung.—*Daily News.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited. 33, Farringdon road London.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

FATAL ACCIDENTS AT AGRA.—The Agra correspondent of a contemporary, writing on Friday last, says:—"Agra has been unfortunate of late in some fatal accidents. Last Thursday night a serious collision took place on the Drummond Road, opposite Laurie's Hotel about 9 o'clock. A car driven by Mr. Rushton, junior, collided with another driven by Mrs. Symth, the Police Inspector's wife. A Mr. Ellis who was driving with Mrs. Smyth was killed. The next case was the unfortunate son of Mr. Symoti, Assistant Commissioner, Salt Revenue Department. The young man was riding on the paved road leading into the city last Tuesday evening, when he was thrown from his horse, and carried insensible into the Thomason Hospital, where he died soon after admission. He was injured internally. The last case was a Christian lad named Alexander Forester, of about 16 years of age. He had gone to swim in the Jumna last evening, taking with him two other boys much younger than himself. These two were saved from drowning by some fishermen close to the spot, but the lad Forester disappeared from sight. A search for the body resulted in the divers bringing up his mutilated remains."

BURMA.

AN INCOME-TAX QUESTION.—The question of how far the income-tax is applicable to Burmah is just now exciting some attention in Rangoon. The other day a Mr. Moylan applied on behalf of Mr. A. C. Badra, Barrister-at-Law, to stay execution of warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon for non-payment of income-tax. Mr. Moylan said the provisions of the Income Tax Act happily did not apply to Burmah, but the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow had passed a decree against Mr. Badra for Rs. 600. This decree had been sent with a certificate of non-satisfaction, and the Recorder had been asked to execute it. Under Section 622, C. P. C. Mr. Moylan asked the Recorder to revise the Deputy Commissioner's orders, and prayed that pending hearing of the application, execution might be stayed. His Honour granted the prayer, and directed the hearing tobe fixed for Tuesday, the 28th instant.

A VIGOROUS SPEECH BY MR. MICHAEL DAVITT.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT delivered a vigorous speech at a meeting of the National League at Swords County of Dublin, on June 5, and it is not improbable, judging from sundry paragraphs that have appeared in some of the Home papers, that [illegible] will be taken of it by the law officers of the Crown. Up to the present Mr. Davitt has been most careful in the choice of his language and has usually spent much time in the preparation of his speeches, committing them to memory and reading important passage, from the manuscript which he has subsequently handed over to the reporters. But at the meeting of the National League at Swords, he seems to have been excited by the eviction scenes he had witnessed at Bodyke, and the fiery speech which he delivered on that occasion was probably an impromptu effort. The following is a report of the speech :—

Speaking of the Bodyke evictions, he said, had they been there, as he had been, they would have obeyed the dictates and answered to the impulses of their Irish hearts, and spoken out like men what they felt. Great God, talk of measuring words or balancing sentiments when face to face with such scenes as he and others in that district. It was impossible for him, with his feeble command of language, to convey to them the faintest picture of what took place. Standing on any of the peaceful eminences which surround Bodyke, one would see green hillsides, flowery valleys, a murmuring river, and a placid lake smiling in the brilliance of a June sun, would inhale the perfume of the hawthorn blossom, hear birds sing their musical matins to nature's God, oblivious of poverty, of tyranny, and of injustice; while on the other hand he would see children driven from the roof-tree built by loving hands to protect them, or his gaze might rest upon old women tottering upon the brink of the grave, with English hayonets behind them driving them forth, from their homes around which their hearts would cling in loving memory of days gone would by. (Groans.) Aye, and if they saw that, as we he did, they would not measure their words, but speak, as he did from the bottom of his heart, that they had in their hands the weapon which England placed in those of her mercenaries, and they would have taught those ruffians that the people of Ireland, in this year of 1887, had not lost the courage or spirit of their ancestors. (Loud cheers.) Measure words indeed! Ah! No, thank God, he had never learnt either the language or the habit of hypocrisy; and he would not take back one syllable uttered by him in Bodyke, while gazing with burning heart at the dastardly deeds perpetrated by England's armed mercenaries at the behest of an accursed land system. He asked himself whether they were not living in a fool's paradise, in thus believing they were winning, while the cries of their people were falling by the score, and while 20,000 of their young men and women were driven out of Ireland in one month. (Loud cheers and groans.) And he resolved that he, for one, would go down to the people of Clare, and advise them to barricade their homesteads, and defend them as far as reason would justify, in order that an example should be set to the rest of the country. Yes, and that the world should see that they were not going tamely to submit to extermination. (Cheers.) The people selected for eviction should barricade their [illegible], and resist to the utmost that reason would allow the burglar proceedings of England's crowbar brigade. (Cheers.) He maintained that people thus turned out of their homes should immediately reassert possession of them, and where their cabins were demolished in the carrying out of the eviction decrees—as took place on Friday in the ejection of the Hayes—it ought to be the duty of the manhood of the district to assemble on a near day and rebuild the house for every family thus treated. (Hear, hear.) Next Sunday, please God, he intended to have a meeting of thirty or forty thousand Clare men to rebuild every house knocked down last week, or that might be demolished in the coming week. (Cheers.) Those who might be imprisoned for their [illegible] by the right of their homesteads ought to receive at the hands of their neighbours in their immediate district any honour which could be conferred upon them, and care should be taken by the Irish race that pecuniary assistance—generous assistance—should be given during incarceration to the members of such families. Next, they should make it their duty, as far as in them lay, to boycott her Majesty's Jubilee Coercion Act. (Groans.) What he meant was this—They knew, those who had studied the measure, that there were what were called the inquisition clauses, by which it was hoped the people in any disturbed district in Ireland could be either induced or coerced into giving information to aid the authorities. (Cries of "Never.") Well, as for one would look upon his own brother, if he [illegible] who would give any such information, either by intimation or by threats—he would look upon him and would be ashamed of the Irishman [illegible] the Nationalist, who would not go cheerfully into prison and do his six months on the plank bed rather than be looked upon by his fellow-countrymen as an informer—(cheers)—and if they met the Jubilee Coercion Act in that spirit, it would be the best way of defending their homesteads and hastening the accomplishment of Home Rule. He maintained that every parish in Ireland ought to become, the day after the passing of the Coercion Act a complete organisation in itself, and that every course which reason would justify, or, in other countries, that liberty would sanction, should be resorted to by the manhood of that district in order to thwart the inhuman conduct of the Tory Government. (Groans.) In addition to this, he would suggest to Mr. Parnell that an appeal should be issued by him to the civilised world, calling for interference by international effort to stop England's inhuman and cowardly policy of banishing a people from Ireland which she could not subdue, or bring down to the level of abject slavery. (Cheers.) In addition to this, he should also appeal to the Celtic people at home and abroad to subscribe as much money as would enable them to defend their people's homes here in Ireland and reward those who were singled out for prosecution. He believed that such an appeal issued now would be responded to, first at home and then by the exiled race beyond the seas, and that in six weeks one million of money would be at his disposal to carry on the Plan of Campaign. (Cheers for the Plan.) He for one, out of his own scanty earnings, would subscribe £100 to such a fund. He never believed in the Tories, and therefore he expected no quarter then, nor would he ask any; but, please God, the Jubilee Coercion Act being still in abeyance, he would continue to make hay while the sun shone, and would thrust his advice on the people, knowing that though they might not agree with him, they would give him credit for doing his best. Unless their people at home and abroad were aroused they would have ample protection in a policy of this kind, and by still kee

AN ADVENTURE WITH BEARS.

The American papers publish an extraordinary account of a visit of bears to the encampment of two men who were returning with provisions to their station in the San Francisquita, in California. The two men, named Frank Brandon and Rick Pfister, had visited Los Gatos, where they bought a sack of flour, bacon, a small keg of molasses, and other necessaries, which they put on the pack-saddle and started back across the Gabilans. As they started late, they had to camp in their blankets that night on the side of the mountain. They selected a nice spot near some tall trees, unsaddled the horses, put the pack at the foot of a tree, and prepared to make things comfortable. Brandon led the horses down to the creek to water them, and hobble them where there was grass, and Pfister went skirmishing for dry wood to make a fire. They returned to their camping-place together, and were grievously surprised.

It was dark, but they could see that something was the matter in camp as they came through the brush. When they emerged into the clearing a big piebald lump of something alive came rolling towards them. It growled in a very terrifying manner; and it was too big to be stopped by revolver-bullets. Brandon and Pfister had no weapons but light revolvers, and they did not try to stop the singular monster. Brandon went up the nearest tree, and Pfister threw his armful of wood at the piebald object and skipped. He got up another tree, just in time to escape a vicious blow of a paw that made the bark fly. The piebald object growled and went back to the place where the provisions had been left. The two men in the trees then made out two large animals rolling and tumbling about in camp. They were black and white; but the arrangement of colour seemed to be variable. The more they rolled the bigger grew the white patches. They were evidently having a great deal of fun with something. Brandon started down from his perch to investigate; but his boots made a noise, and Pfister shouted to shin back up the tree. He got [illegible]. One of the things is black and white scrooped lumberingly towards the tree [illegible] a slap at it, and went back. When the moon came up and the li ht struggled through the trees Pfister and Brandon saw two large grizzly bears making a wreck of the things in camp. They had knocked in one end of the molasses keg, ripped open the flour bag, smashed the eggs, eaten the bacon, and got themselves smeared with butter and molasses. As they rolled about on their backs trying to discover some way of getting at the inside of the beer bottles, they covered themselves with flour that stuck to the molasses. The men in the trees tried their revolvers on the bears, but the excitement and exertion had rattled their nerves, and their shots told only occasionally. The result of the firing was to bring both bears growling to the trees, and in their rage they made efforts to climb up that were not so absurdly unsuccessful as to be reassuring. Brandon and Pfister concluded that it would be safer to let the bears run the camp in their own way for the rest of the night. The molasses orgie lasted until near daylight, and the two men were about ready to drop from their perches when they saw the disreputable-looking revellers pick themselves up and move away. In rolling about the bears had got their faces covered with a mass of molasses, leaves, dirt, and forest debris and were nearly blinded. They blundered through the chapparal, bumped their heads against trees, growled at every bump, and made a great row getting away. A series of furious growls and the crashing of branches told that they had gone head first over the brink of the gulch and were rolling to the bottom. Then Brandon and Pfister dropped to the ground. When the stiffness of their limbs wore away they drank a bottle of beer each, caught their horses, and cleared out. The bears had destroyed both saddles, and they had to ride bareback to the San Francisquita, which did not tend to alleviate the pains accumulated during the night spent astride of tree-branches. When they get limber enough to run or climb trees there will be a grizzly hunt in the Gabiland Mountains.

THE WRECK OF THE AVOCET.

The investigation into the loss of the Avocet near Aden was resumed in London on the 9th of June. Fresh and important evidence had been obtained since the inquiry at Aden, and the Board of Trade consequently ordered the inquiry to be re-opened. This [illegible] as a British steamship, 335ft. in length and [illegible] tons, registered at Calcutta. She departed from [illegible] and at that time her draught [illegible] ft. 11in. forward and 28ft. 3in. aft. [illegible], at 10-45 a.m., she passed one of the group of islands one-and-a-half mile distant. Course was then set S.S.E, and that course she kept until the following morning at 3, when, in consequence of some ships coming from the north, it was altered to S.S.E., 6-4E. It was stated that at 8-5 a.m. the captain and others on board felt a shock as if the vessel had struck something, followed immediately by two other shocks. A cast was at once taken and no bottom found at 24 fathoms. The deep sea lead found no bottom at 30 fathoms. The carpenter on examining the engine-room ballast tank found it was full of water, and shortly afterwards sounding in the [illegible] he found 4ft. of water, and almost [illegible] after 6ft. of water. The captain held to the opinion that he could make up headway against such a leakage, hoisted signals of distress to the St. Oswald, which had left Port Said in company and was a short distance ahead. The boats were got out; they met the St. Oswald, which had put back, and the men got aboard her at 9-30. The Avocet was observed to founder at 10-25. The findings of the Court at Aden were that the Avocet was navigated properly; that she was in the usual track; that she struck on an unknown reef which was covered with 24 ft. of water; that no blame attached to any one; and that the position of the reef should be made known. Directions were then given to her Majesty's ship Flying Fish to visit the alleged side of the reef and a great many sounding were taken. They showed a depth of 104 fathoms on the spot, and these with, other soundings taken in the vicinity, led to very grave doubt as to the accuracy of the findings of the Court at Aden.

Mr. John Macdonell (for the Board of Trade) intimated that the fresh evidence would consist chiefly of the soundings, but there would also perhaps be a question as to the loading of the cargo—whether or not the cargo, consisting of heavy material, was properly stowed, and whether it shifted and so did the damage which caused the ship to sink.

Mr. Temperley (for the owner) asked for an adjournment as the master only received notice of the inquiry on the previous day.

The Wreck Commissioner said this inquiry had assumed an important aspect. It was of the utmost importance to find whether there was the slightest foundation for saying there was such a reef in this course which so many vessels took or whether the occurence was due to some other cause.

The inquiry was adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE VALUE OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Truth has had several letters from Liverpool correspondents about the conduct of the Mayor in connection with the Jubilee. It seems that an application was first brought before the Common Council that he should receive out of the city funds £3,000 towards the expenses of the Jubilee year. This was vetoed—as were the revised suggestions that the amount should be £2,500 and then £2,000. The proposal to grant £1,500 has, however, been carried.

In an ordinary case I should have said that if the city wanted to Jubilate it should pay for its Jubilations, and not expect the Mayor to do so out of his own pocket. But, if certain of my correspondents are correct, it would appear that when the Mayor was elected, it was distinctly asked whether, in the event of his election, he would expect any contribution from the public purse in view of its being the Jubilee year—on which his supporters said "No," whereupon a rival candidate, who was willing, if necessary, to pay the Jubilee piper, was withdrawn. Now if this be true, it is clear that some one has not acted in a straightforward manner, but to say who this some one is, is rather a matter for the good people of Liverpool to decide than for me.

One correspondent writes:—"A knighthood, like a pound of butter or a joint of meat, has its market price. Why, then should not the person who gets the knighthood pay for it in the same way as he would have to pay for the butter or the meat?" This argument is sound enough, excepting that as the worthy Mayor has not yet got his knighthood, he may object to pay for a pig in a poke. Why not solve the difficulty by making an arrangement that if he be knighted he is to pay back the £1,500? That is, as far as I can judge about market price of that "honour."

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes:—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pottles, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees:—Ansar, Harford and Co., 240, Strand, Holborn, London.

THE BOYS OF THE PERIOD.

More temperate diet, more airy bedrooms, better drained houses, and more effectual ablutions, are real improvements on the habits of our ancestors. But the excess to which hygienic precautions are carried, the proportion which such cares now occupy amid the serious interests of life, is becoming absurd, and conducting us rapidly to a state of things, wherein, if we are not "killed" by fear, we are paralysed by it for all natural enjoyment. The old healthful, buoyant spirit seems already fled from the majority of English homes. Aged people (from this and, no doubt, other concurrent causes) seldom exhibit how that gentle gaiety which so often brightened with hues of sunset the long, calm evening of a well-spent life, after the "six days' work" was done. The middle-aged are one and all hag-ridden by anxiety; and as to the young, if we may trust the reports which reach us from the great schools, a very marked change has come over them, curiously indicative of the sensitiveness of young souls to the chill breath of the Zeitgeist. The lads have grown colder and harder, and are interested in pecuniary profits rather than in nobler professional ambitions. Nay, we have been told (it is a large demand upon credulity!) that English schoolboys have almost ceased to be reckless about heat or cold, about eating indigestible things, about climbing trees and precipices, about going on deep water in unseaworthy boats; in short, about all those pursuits which excited the perennial alarms of their fond mothers. Many boys are to be found, it is stated (I write always under reservation), who may be described as Molly-coddles, so cautious are they about their health and their limbs. Urchins in round jackets speak of the danger of checking perspiration after cricket, and decline to partake of unripe apples and pastry on the never-before-heard-of ground of dyspepsia. Invited in the holidays to the ecstatic "lark" of a long excursion on horseback, they have declined with reference to the playfulness of their pony's heels; and have been seen to shrink from a puppy's caressing tongue, impressing the ominous word "Rabies." In short, our girls, who are [illegible] as a new virtue, are sometimes braver than their brothers, who think it "good form" to profess disinclination to risk their valuable persons.—*Contemporary Review.*

MR. O'BRIEN AND THE NEW YORK SENATE.

Mr. O'Brien visited Albany (New York State), on May 26, when he visited the capital. On entering the senate Chamber several Senators and crowds of prominent citizens pressed around Mr. O'Brien and were introduced to him. They all shook him warmly by the hand. Mr. O'Brien next visited the Assembly and was conducted to the Speaker's chair on request of Mr. Husted. On his appearance there the House burst into a chorus of applause. Then Speaker Husted, who had a bright bouquet in his button-hole, grasped Mr. O'Brien's hand warmly and, with a smile on his face, said, pointing to Mr. O'Brien and then to himself: "Fellow-citizens, the Shamrock and the Stars and Stripes." At this there was another ringing cheer, and then Mr. O'Brien stepped forward and said:

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly of New York:—I can scarcely find words to thank you for the wonderful welcome you have tendered me to-day. (Applause.) I confess I am almost appalled at the kindness that I have experienced ever since I set foot upon American soil. Ever since I saw the Stars and Stripes floating over my head I have had the feeling that there are sixty millions of freemen around us whose sympathies are in accord with ours for the freedom of Ireland. (Applause.) So far as our cause is concerned, thank God, whatever little temporary clouds may have lowered over us and threatened our personal safety, it is all over now. A cause, consecrated by seven centuries of suffering and persection, is bound to succeed. (Applause.) We have got a leader, perhaps the greatest whom God has ever raised up for the deliverance of our suffering people. (Applause.) We have got the greatest living Englishman with us—(applause)—William E. Gladstone. We have the opinion of the civilized world, and besides Gladstone we have the great bulk of the English Liberal party with us—a party that has never yet taken in hand a reform that it has not successfully carried through. (Renewed applause.) Opposed to us is the party of violence and disorder, who are making their last kick for ascendency. In these circumstances our hearts and the heart of our leader beat high with hope, while the hearts of our enemies were never lower, and their [illegible] if ever they had any, is slowly but surely [illegible] intruders. I apologize a thousand [illegible] overflowing with gratitude [illegible] proceedings, and, American nation for the great moral and m[illegible] and the you have given the cause of Irish legislative independence, I bid you good-by." (Loud applause.)

Speaker Husted [illegible] applause, and said: "I have taken especial pleasure in inviting to the privileges of this floor William O'Brien—(applause)—for the reason that seven years ago I had the pleasure of presenting to the Legislature Charles Stewart Parnell. (Prolonged applause.) During my trip to Europe two years since. I had occasions to visit the House of Commons, and, while in the gallery Mr. Parnell passed by. He said to me: 'Your face is familiar.' 'Indeed it is,' was my response. 'You come from America?' 'Yes.' 'From Albany?' 'Yes.' 'Mr. Husted?' 'Yes.' Thus showing the wonderful memory of this remarkable man, being able to recall a face he had seen only once and that after an absence of five years. Last year I had the honor and pleasure, as you remeember, of offering resolutions congratulating Mr. Gladstone on the heroic course he had taken in introducing the Home Rule bill—(applause)—and I received from Mr. Gladstone a letter, two pages long, in which he recognized the great aid which the home-rule cause received on this side of the water, and in which he sustained the principles of liberty championed by William O'Brien. (Loud applause.) He said his soul was warmed up and his strued strengthened by the expressions of sympathy he had received from America." (Renewed applause.)

Mr. O'Brien was then conducted to the Governor's room, where he was presented to Gov. Hill, with whom he conversed for a few moments. The Governor expressed warm sympathy with Mr. O'Brien and turning to the Associated Press correspondent who was hit by a stone in Toronto, said, smiling: "I wonder, Mr. Wall, will we have to be giving you a pension for your bruises."

Mr. O'Brien left by the 1-15 train on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad for Montreal. The party had to go aboard without their tickets and were near missing the train, as the ticket agent refused to take either English bank-notes or English sovereigns. [illegible]

"Well," said Mr. O'Brien, "that is about the most inhospitable treatment I have experienced so far. There is not very much about England that I like, but I certainly thought British gold was current any where. I know that in the heart of Egypt, during my visit there some years ago not alone was English gold jumped at, but English bank-notes as well. However, I begin to see every day more and more the thorough independence of the American people and every day, more and more to admire it."

THE BODYKE EDITOR.

Colonel O'Callaghan, the Bodyke landlord, inherited a portion of his property and bought the remainder. It is said that he borrowed the greater portion of the money requisite for the purchase, and that he has to pay interest on it. Some time ago he distinguished himself by evicting thirty families, and by burning down their houses. He had agreed with Father Murphy to take a composition from his present tenants. The amount that he was to receive was about £1,000, and as his tenants could only pay £700, the difference was made up by a philanthropic Englishman. The Colonel, however, subsequently repudiated the settlement, and this has led to the evictions that are now taking place. Mr. Croker, the sheriff, who has been distinguishing himself at the head of the bailiffs, was once adjutant of the 93rd Highlanders. He seems to have come to an end of any money that he may have had. He is, *Truth* believes, paid by fees, and each eviction brings him in about £5. The bailiffs are emergency men. They are the gaol-birds of the North of Ireland, and a vile set of ruffians does not exist on the face of the globe. After the Coercion Bill has become law, any one who advises any one else not to take O'Callaghan Croker and the bailiffs to his bosom will be liable to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

It is generally stated in Ireland that Colonel O'Callaghan has been forced into action against his tenants by the Cork and Clare Landlords' Defence League who are anxious that he should inaugurate their "Plan of Campaign."

A SUPPOSED CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Considerable sensation has been created in medical circles in Vienna by the discovery of a supposed cure for consumption and other tubercular affections of the lungs, or other parts of the body. The discoverer is Dr. Koliscber, a young operator in the clinical department of Professor Albert. Dr. Koli-cher (says the *Daily Chronicle*), starting on the assumption that tuberculosis occasionally heals naturally, owing to the tubercles becoming calcined, hit upon the idea of causing artificial calcination by means of hypolermic injections of a compound described as "calcium phosphicum" into the lungs of persons affected with local tuberculosis. He made a number of experiments with a view to testing his discovery, and in every case the experiments turned out successful. At the last meeting of the Vienna Society of Physicians, Dr. Kolscher read a paper on the result of his experiments, and in reply to the meeting several persons who had been cured by his method.

THE BECK-REECE PATENT
ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

One Pound in Weight of Liquid Ammonia will Abstract 900 Units of Heat.
One Pound in Weight of Ether will Abstract only 168 Units of Heat.
Made by this System, Ammonia will Abstract nearly SIX TIMES as much Heat as Ether under similar conditions.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
A 20 " " " " 15 lbs. " " " One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes 5 lbs. " " " One Pound of Coal.
A 20 " " " " 6 lbs. " " " One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 8 Horse power.
A 10 " ETHER " " " 30 "

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the Beck-Reece *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO
W. H. BECK, 115, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for Indigestion and Debility. Tonic in cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

THE "GANDY" BELT
A CAUTION TO USERS OF BELTING.
THE WORLD-WIDE SUCCESS OF GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING
Has induced unprincipled people to imitate it, and in many instances to sell their Spurious Goods as, and for, those of the
ORIGINAL INVENTOR, PATENTEE AND SOLE MAKER,
Maurice Gandy, of London, Liverpool, and Baltimore, U.S.A.
THIS BELTING IS PATENTED IN INDIA, AND IS SHOWING AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE
IS STAMPED EVERY 5 FEET WITH THE WORD "GANDY."

S. & H. HARRIS'S
HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) THOROUGHLY INSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.
POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.
RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/6	16/
7 "	23/	17/6	17/
10 "	24/	13/6	18/
12 "	25/	19/6	19/
14 "	25/	19/6	19/
16 "	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. London.
Wire-bound Boxes.
RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, the best, and cheapest in the Trade.
Catalogue Free.
SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FOR GROWING CHILDREN
FARINACEOUS FOOD FOR INVALIDS & THE AGED
FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825
Lancet—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."
British Medical Journal—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."
IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS, ONE SHILLING EACH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.
J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—
The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*
We have not varied the quality one iota, nor should we have, without compulsion made any alteration in Label.
CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our Trade Mark appears engraved on Corks, Capsules, and Labels as per sketch above.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

NOTICES.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.
Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo Street, Fort.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Proprietors,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Export Agents.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERRY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
Agents for the Bengal Presidency,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.
Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
Agents for the Madras Presidency,
BARBIE Co.; De BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
Agent for Rangoon,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.
It is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.
In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.
DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."
DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually. Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed—
IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA—PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.
This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate
IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE
as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES or EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.
EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.
LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of
PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.
IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
after the acute symptoms have subsided
PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.
The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUES of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.
CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.
AGENTS IN INDIA.
Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras Messrs. Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa and Kasauli.

DIAMOND DYES.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING!
Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the
DIAMOND DYES.
They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring Wool, Silk, and Cotton Goods. All colors fast and durable. Black, Brown, Garnet, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.
DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS
for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high-priced kinds. Price 6d. a packet.
ARTIST'S BLACK
for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic articles no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great excellence. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.
To be had by all Chemists and Storekeepers
WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
56, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E.C.
Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST ARRIVED per s.s. "Kangra," a New English-built LANDAU, with patent head, suitable for one or pair of horses, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.
Some Second-hand singles and doubles BROUGHAMS for sale or hire, during the monsoon.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
One English-built VICTORIA, nearly new, fitted with a brake and a pair of grey Arab Ponies with harness.
The property of a gentleman, left for England—
One English-built second-hand VICTORIA, with a brake and removable coachbox.
One Second-hand PONY-CART and
One Second-hand office SHIGRAM.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

ADVERTISING IN RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.
On the Nizam State Railway the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.
RATES.
Boards not exceeding 2.6ft long and 1 feet broad per month, or every additional square foot
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.
Special arrangements for long periods.
The boards to be delivered at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. Estimates on application.
For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder, Mazgaon	Bhadli, Bhusawul Junction*‡	Chalisgaon Nagar Sangvi	Parola Lasgaon
Byculla	Sowda	Bhagaon	Akola
Dadar Sion	Nimbonah Raver	Mirgaon (for Mhow)	Borgaum Kalgaon
Kurla Panwell	Khanapur	Marhla	Murtazapur
Nagothane	Barhanpur	Rohkot	Moortazapur
Roha	Chandnee	Budhapoor	Mohona
Kolad	Mandwa	Waghai	Kourun,
Indapoor	Dongergaum	Nara	Chandoor
Karjat	Bagher	Chinchowli	Dubrugaon
Palasdhari	Khandwa*†	Kurtut*†	Pongaum
Khandalla	Jawar	Padesdari	Irgaum
Lonawlee*	Seorh	Khandalla	Wurdari
Karla	Singaji	Lonawlee*	Powsar
Malavli	Mhow	Karla	Sindee
Kamshet	Arkasan	Malavli	———
Shapoor	Bherinpee	Kamshet	Kapri
Aglaum	Hurda	Shapoor	Lagaon
Khandee	Timoornee	Aglaum	Jeiwoor
Kasarah*	Pardhal	Khandee	Kelu
Kempoorah	Sawee	Kasarah*	Barsee Road
Thanee	Dhanam	Kempoorah	Marhon
Ballgaum	Khandi	Thanee	Unjee
Dombivlee R.	Dharni	Ballgaum	Mohol
Siding	Harsool for Hoshangabad	Dombivlee R.	Packnay
Nasick Rd*	Pause	Siding	Shoigaon*‡
Kheirwadee	Bhendi	Nasick Rd*	Bhendi
Nphar	Bagra	Kheirwadee	Karmgaum
Lasurgaum	Semri	Nphar	Deodoon
Munmar	Bhoogawan	Lasurgaum	Bhoogawan
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Munmar	Goolburga
Naidongree	Basketi	Nandgaum*	Shahabad*‡
Chaligaum	Babal	Naidongree	Wadi
Kulgaum	Gadawara	Chaligaum	Nalwar
Galna	Rohanee	Kulgaum	Yedagherry
Pachora	Mylee	Galna	Bidjapore
Mylee	Munawudi	Pachora	Rooti
Si-owlee	Kurruk Bail	Mylee	Kistna
Julgaum		Si-owlee	Chickage
		Julgaum	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Koom	Thana
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pot
Marine Line	Dango Road	Uchlesar	Parshavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Narled
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mohmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Padlee	Sarayee
	Bhesiar	Moagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutee
Dadur	Godwara	Mandola	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dublee	Sanund
Bandora	Balsar	Bhadurpore	Charoee
Andaree	Jeegaree	Silola	Jaskwara
Goregaum	Bedeesenora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umlsar	Baiwa	Jhood
Dysur	Nowsaree	Waseud	Pelitee
Bhyndar	Muroloe	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Suchoon	Anand	Sanli Road
Versaw	Surat*‡	Bhalai	Lingsugur Rd
Sopalla	Amroloe	Oomret	Lingsugur
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Golaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Sec'u n der-
Mukki Gate	Dharur	Lingampali-e	abad
Jeam	Gangawaram	Ilupalpoigala	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

W a d w a n Junc. &c. City	Botad Ningala Ujalvar	Chital Lunbhar Kunkawy	Dhoraji Nanakhi songad
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Kankhari	Sih re
Chuda	Jalia	Vavaj	Gondeehi
Sampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Bhavnagar

Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE
FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure the most torturing Skin, Scalp, and Blood Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which reflect this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood, have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors, have had the best physicians, have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay; Smith, Sanlafrect, & Co., Calcutta.

PREPARED BY THE
Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, U. S. A.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver restorer and beautifier of the human hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, of which most hair restorers are composed and which ruin the health (vide Medical papers), will keep the hair in any climate in the hottest drawing-room and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet of flowers. It prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandruff, and renders the hair soft, silky, curly and glossy. It also stimulates the growth of whiskers, and is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of grey-haired children and hair of grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double-sized size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, eczema, redness, and roughness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations under similar names.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:—
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Specialty for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several ... marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus ... merchants the opportunity of supplying the ... of perambulators at a minimum cost.

... AMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CA... of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS, Ornamental Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE on TRENT ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 206 Cheapside PORTLAND St LONDON PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

"MOLLISCORIUM"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION,

For Nourishing the Leather, and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT

INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.

FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL
GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."

PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

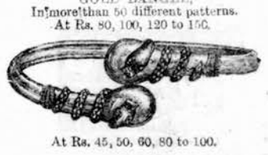
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

GOLD BRACELET,
In a variety of newest designs,
Rs 95, 100, 120, 130 to 250.

GOLD BANGLE,
In more than 50 different patterns.
At Rs. 80, 100, 120 to 150.


At Rs. 45, 50, 60, 80 to 100.

NECKLETS,
Numbers of most effective designs.
Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55 to Rs. 300.

All these patterns are manufactured of 18-ct Gold only,
and the price varies according to weight and size.

Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 — 337
Rs. 27 to Rs. 58 — 212
Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 — 226
Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 — 220
Rs. 22 to Rs. 30 — 231
Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 — 232 MIZPAH

Solid 18-ct. Gold Albert, heavy Rs. 240 CASH, and hundreds of other designs from Rs. 100.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

LINOGRAPH!

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN THE ART OF ENLARGENING PHOTOS.

By this process a photo, however small, can be reproduced on CANVAS in OIL-PAINT, in any size or proportion, the likeness, coloring, and every minute detail of the original photo being faithfully preserved in the copy.

These PICTURES will be supplied, set in FRAMES made in Europe, of such material as will stand the Indian climate, plain, elaborately carved, or gilt, and while thus serving as SPLENDID ORNAMENTS in Drawing Rooms will, at the same time, be WORTHY MEMORIALS of those we have LOVED or REVERED.

Although it is a work on which artists of the highest order are employed, the prices are so moderate as to bring this latest invention within the reach of all.

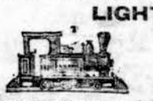
The UTMOST SATISFACTION guaranteed!

Let no one lose this opportunity.

PRICE, INCLUDING ELEGANT FRAME:
Life Size Bust, Rs. 125. To the Knee, Rs. 250.
Full Size, Rs. 400 to Rs. 600.

SAMPLES TO BE SEEN AT
MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,
No. 35, Medows Street, Bombay,
Opposite MESSRS. VUCCINO & Co., Photographers.

W. G. BAGNALL,
MANUFACTURER
OF
LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.



As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL,
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
" KEMP & Co., Bombay.

OFFICE CLOCKS.

WE strongly recommend the CLOCKS described below (specially manufactured to our own design and order) as most durable and excellent time-keepers, and eminently adapted for Office and Railway platform use in India.

(1).—Timepice only, pendulum work, 12-inch dial, bold figures and hands, going 15 days. Cases of polished, dark hard wood. Particular care has been bestowed to the construction of the case to protect the works against dust and damp..... Rs. 45

(2) The same as above, striking hours and half hours on a good gong ..... Rs. 60

GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

THIS EXCELLENT OLD MALT WHISKY
Finds favour everywhere.
ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.
Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA.

HAMILTON & CO.

GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.

ENTRY OR CURRY DISHES.

In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers either in *pairs* or in *sets of four*. They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, runs another Dish.

THE PLAIN PATTERN.

THE PLAIN BEADED PATTERN.

The above patterns are in general favour, from their neatness and the facility with which they are cleaned.

Dishes and Covers, each,
12-inch size, Rs. 40-8 Cash.
Warmer for ditto, Rs. 30 each.
11-inch size with Warmer, Rs. 30 Cash.

SMALL CORNER DISHES.

For Chops, Beef-steaks, Fish Dish, with Drainer and Warmer.
Cash Price, Rs. 66 each.

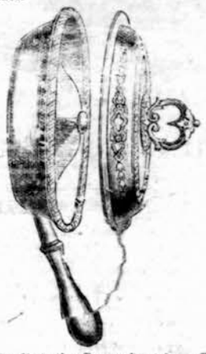
THE "CARLTON" DISH.

Best quality, of Electro-Silver Plate. This Dish can be used as a Soup Tureen, Chop Dish with Warmer, Fish Dish with Drainer and Warmer. The Cover opens and shuts with touch.

With Plain Revolving Cover, Rs. 90, Cash.
With Engraved Revolving Cover, Rs. 108, Cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED VEGETABLE DISH.

With removeable Ivory Handle and loose Tripod Division. Excellent for serving three sorts of Vegetables at once.


The Handle to the Cover also takes off, so that the latter (inverted) can be used for Jelly, Trifle, &c. Rs. 105, Cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
June 7th, 1887.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

... hops ... brewed from the ... label used for this Ale is ... well known Pale Ale label. DIAMOND is substituted for the ... and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year. The above can be obtained in bottles from all Mer... and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from...

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never yet failed when used according to printed directions. ... in the world, and is perfectly safe even to the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy for Rheumatism, Sores, Ulcers, Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER OINTMENT MADE, ... cures speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Scratches, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted Farmer, Planter, Settler, and all Families should ... a medicine always at hand, and apply ... internally or externally with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will eventually save many times its cost in Doctors' bills.

Sold by all dealers.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MURRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIENS COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGEES 2/- per bottle of wine 3/8.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, P... PARIS.—70, Boul. de Strasb... LONDON:— 3, New Bond ...

... C. I. R. LINE.

FOR SALE.

I—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietors' BHATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—London: GROOM STREET & Co., 30 Cornhill, E. C.—Paris: MESSRS. GALIGNANI & Co., 224 Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.